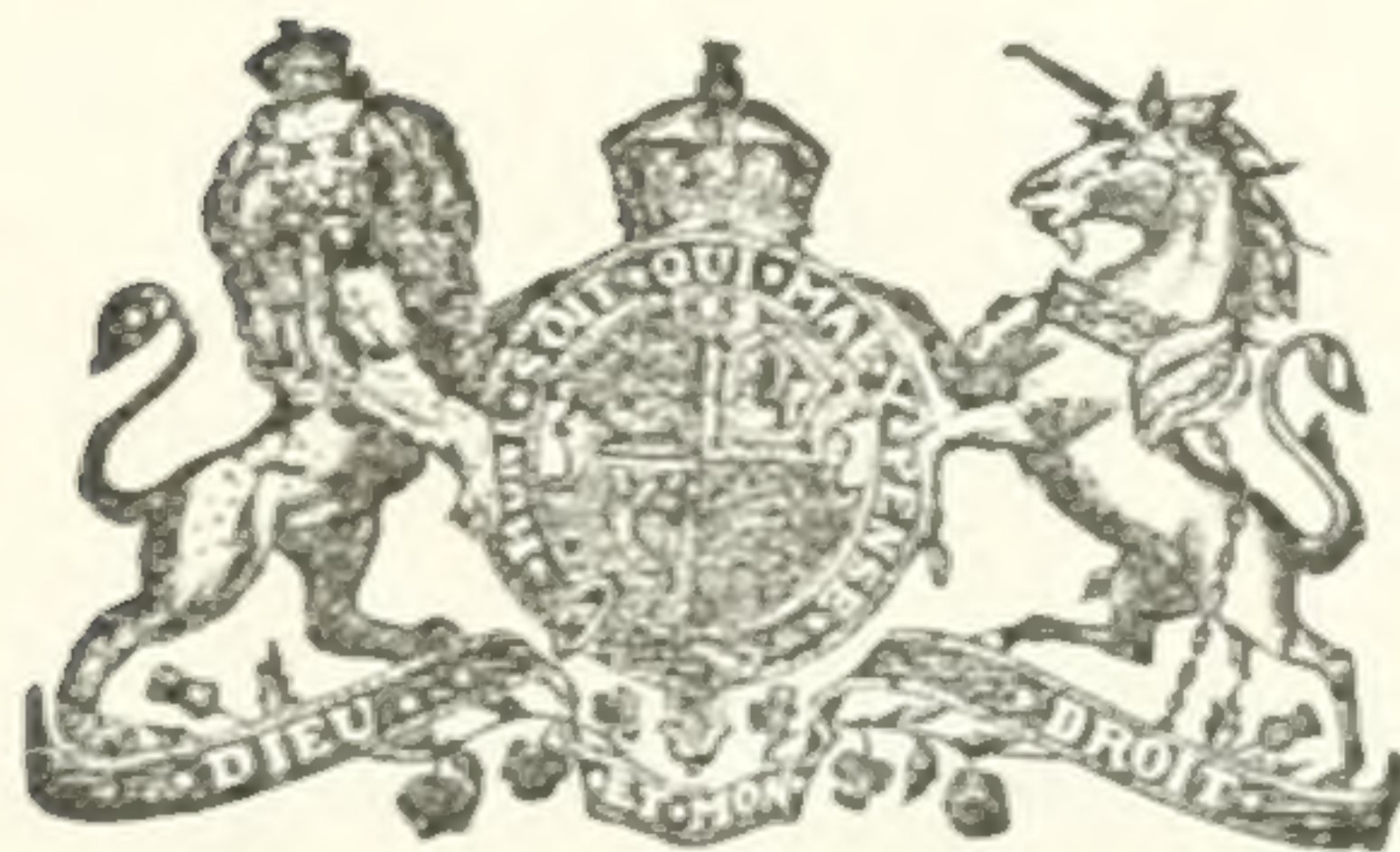


REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR  
FOR THE  
NINE MONTHS, JULY 1, 1906, TO MARCH 31, 1907, INCLUSIVE  
COMPRISING  
THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA  
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1907







*To His Excellency, the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey,  
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, all of which is respectfully submitted.

RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,

*Minister of Labour.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
OTTAWA, August 31, 1907.







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REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR  
FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,  
1907

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

OTTAWA, August 7, 1907.

To the Honourable RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, LL.D., K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

In previous reports it has been possible to direct attention to the prosperous condition of trade and industry throughout the Dominion; it is gratifying to be able to report that this prosperity has continued throughout the past year, with the result that employment has been plentiful and the demand for labour strong and continuous. In the work of railroad construction, in mining, agriculture, lumbering, and in some branches of the manufacturing industry, the demand for labour has greatly exceeded the supply, and the same is also true of many of the trades; in practically every branch of commerce and industry there has been pronounced expansion. The extensive railroad construction and large influx of immigrants which have been marked features in the economic development of the country have contributed largely to this end.

The movement of wages was strongly upward in tendency throughout the year, and this increase was pretty general in the different trades and callings, though the full beneficial effect of the wages increases was in part offset by an increase in prices and rents, which was more or less general, and which somewhat enhanced the cost of living.

The most serious industrial disturbance of the year was the strike of coal miners of Lethbridge, Alberta, which took place in the spring of the year, and was settled through the good offices of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act in



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the month of November. This strike, besides being an interruption to the coal mining industry of the Crows' Nest Pass Coal Company, occasioned a slight fuel famine through parts of the Canadian West, more particularly throughout the province of Saskatchewan. While the shortage of coal caused considerable hardship and inconvenience to many localities, as well as some embarrassment to transportation, the ill effects were not prolonged; they served to modify, temporarily, but did not seriously retard the general progress. The total number of trades disputes was somewhat larger than that of the previous year; with the exception, however, of the strikes at Lethbridge and in the Crows' Nest Pass, already mentioned, and a strike of mill hands and lumbermen at Buckingham, Que., and of street railway employees at Hamilton, Ont., they were not of such a nature, either from the point of view of duration or numbers affected, as to seriously affect business. The two last mentioned strikes were, however, serious in their nature, being accompanied by rioting, and the loss of three lives in the case of the dispute at Buckingham.

With the increasing industrial prosperity there has come a considerable increase in the work of the department. The year, from the labour point of view, was scarcely less memorable from the standpoint of industrial progress, than it was from the standpoint of labour legislation. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which received the assent of Parliament on March 22nd, was the most important piece of labour legislation enacted in the Dominion since the establishment of the Department in 1900. The serious consequences which followed the strikes at Buckingham and Hamilton, and in particular the coal strike at Lethbridge, directed the attention of Parliament, to the need of additional legislation to meet if possible such situations, and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour with this end in view. The introduction of this measure and its enactment have added considerably to the work of the Department. Similarly the action of the department in securing the enactment by the Imperial Parliament through an amendment to the Merchants' Shipping Act, of legislation to prevent false representations with a view to induce immigration to Canada, contributed materially to the increase of its work. This legislation was the outcome of special investigations conducted by the Department, and of representations made to the Imperial authorities through the Deputy Minister of Labour, who was sent by the Minister on a special mission to Great Britain in this connection. An account of both the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the amendment respecting false representations made to the Merchants' Shipping Act by the British Parliament, is given in greater detail in the body of this report. It is sufficient to mention here that the reforms which these measures have effected cannot be other than productive of great good, not only to the working classes of the Dominion, but to the country generally. The Conciliation Act, 1900, and the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, were consolidated in the revised Statutes presented to parliament during the year, in an Act entitled *The Conciliation and Labour Act*. The Act respecting the importation under contract and the employment of aliens passed in 1897, and the amendments which have been subsequently made, were also consolidated in an Act known as the Alien Labour Act.

Near the close of the year an important inquiry was conducted under Royal Commission into the hours and conditions of work of telephone operators in the city of Toronto. The commission was appointed upon the recommendation of the Minister



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of Labour, and the inquiry was of a thorough and searching nature. A strike of operators was ended by the appointment of the commission, and changes in the conditions of their employment of considerable advantage to the health and well-being of the employees were made during its sittings. The report of the commission had not been made at the close of the fiscal year, but when published, the report and the evidence taken before the commission will constitute a valuable contribution to the literature of the Dominion having to do with the important question of female employment, while it may, with some degree of confidence, be predicated that the findings of the commission and its recommendations will result in a permanent improvement in the conditions of employment for women engaged in this class of work.

As already indicated a serious fuel famine was averted in Western Canada, by the settlement of the strike of miners at Lethbridge, Alta., through the good offices of the department under the Conciliation Act, 1900. Similarly the city of Toronto was spared the serious embarrassment consequent upon a partial paralysis of its telephone system, which might have followed the strike of its telephone operators, had the strike not been terminated by the prompt action of the department, in intervening under the Conciliation Act and in appointing the Royal Commission herein referred to.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the relations between the railway companies and their employees continued friendly and that as a consequence there was no interruption to the railway services of the Dominion throughout the year ; it was unnecessary therefore to appoint any committee of conciliation or board of arbitrators under the Railway Labour Disputes Act. It may reasonably be presumed that the presence of this measure upon the statutes, compelling, as it does, the fullest publicity through investigation in the event of differences arising between railway companies and their employees, has been helpful in promoting the harmonious relations which have characterized the business relations of the two parties, upon whose friendly relations the transportation interests of the country so entirely depend.

While there has been considerable increase in the work of the department in connection with the adjustment and settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation, investigation and arbitration, there has also been, as a reference to the records will show, a considerable increase in other branches of the department's work, particularly in the preparation and editing of the *Labour Gazette*, in the preparation of fair wages in the Fair Wages Branch, in the work of the circulation and distribution branches and in the general correspondence of the department.

The preparation of returns for the House of Commons and for the British government as well as of material presented to a Select Committee of the House on the subject of co-operation were other matters which added somewhat to the regular work of the staff.

It is with deep regret that the department records the loss sustained by the death on January 14, 1907, of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, one of the fair wages officers. Mr. O'Donoghue's connection with the department commenced almost at the time of the department's establishment in 1900, and he was throughout one of the most trusted and valued members of its staff. Mr. O'Donoghue manifested all his life a deep concern in the welfare of the working classes, to whose cause, both in public and private, he devoted his best energies. As a public officer his duties were discharged with ability, zeal and integrity.



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The vacancy in the staff of the department occasioned by Mr. O'Donoghue's death was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. D. McNiven, of Victoria, B.C. Mr. McNiven, a practical printer by trade, had for many years been prominent as one of the best informed and most thoughtful of the labour leaders of the Dominion. He has held important offices both in connection with the International Typographical Union and the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, and was for the years 1903 to 1907, a representative of the city of Victoria, B.C., in the legislature of British Columbia. Mr. McNiven entered on his duties as a fair wages officer on March 1, 1907.

On the same date, the office of secretary of the department was filled by the appointment of Mr. Frederick A. Acland, for many years one of Canada's leading journalists and a close student and observer of industrial and social conditions, not only in Canada, but in other parts of the English-speaking world. Mr. Acland at the time of his appointment was resident in Winnipeg as western editorial representative of the *Toronto Globe*. During the month of August Mr. Phileas Lanctot was added to the staff as French translator in the department. With these exceptions no changes were made in the inside staff of the department during the year.

Prior to the close of the fiscal year the Minister of Labour recommended to His Excellency in Council the appointment of the Deputy Minister of the department as Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.\*

The staff of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* which is supplementary to the staff of permanent clerks resident in Ottawa numbered 45 at the end of the year.

During the year the following new appointments of correspondents were made:—

A. D. Ross, to be correspondent for Amherst, N.S., and district.

Thos. Hale, to be correspondent for New Glasgow, N.S., Westville, N.S., and district.

R. B. Harstone, to be correspondent for Port Arthur and district.

Changes were also made in the person of correspondents at several points as follows:—

E. Pelletier, to be correspondent for Maisonneuve, Que., and district, to replace J. Cinq-Mars, resigned.

Wm. Gilchrist, to be correspondent for Ottawa and district, to replace T. W. Quayle, resigned, owing to removal to Calgary.

J. A. Kinney, to be correspondent for Edmonton, Alta., and district, to replace W. A. Deyl, resigned.

W. E. Ditchburn, appointed correspondent for Victoria and district, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. D. McNiven, appointed to the position of fair wages officer in the Department of Labour.

Alex. Gregory appointed correspondent for Chatham, Ont., and district, to fill vacancy caused by the death of John R. Snell.

The work of the department may be classified under the following heads, under which, in this report, a review is given:—

#### I. The *Labour Gazette*.

\* An order in council, making this appointment in accordance with this recommendation, was passed on April 9th, 1907.



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- II. Conciliation and Arbitration.
- III. Inquiry by Royal Commission into dispute between Bell Telephone Company and operators at Toronto.
- IV. The Railway Labour Disputes Act.
- V. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.
- VI. Fair wages on Public Contract work.
- VII. False representations to induce emigration. Mission of Deputy Minister of Labour to England—Imperial legislation.
- VIII. The Alien Labour Law.
- IX. Strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1906, with comparative statistics for the years 1901 to 1905, inclusive.
- X. Industrial accidents in Canada during 1906, with comparative statistics for the years 1904 and 1905.
- XI. The Library of the Department.
- XII. The circulation of the *Labour Gazette*.
- XIII. The distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and other publications of the department.
- XIV. Inquiries, correspondence and other work of the department.



## I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

*The Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department, was published each month in both English and French throughout the fiscal year. Owing, however, to the fiscal year ending on March 31 instead of June 30 previous years, there were only nine numbers instead of twelve. It contained, as its leading article in each issue, a comprehensive review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada during the month preceding that in which the number appeared, and following this article a series of reports relating to conditions of employment in the several cities of the Dominion, prepared by the correspondents of the department. Separate articles also appeared in each issue dealing with trade disputes, industrial accidents and the progress of immigration and colonization during the preceding month, together with reviews of government blue books recently issued referring to subjects of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, and accounts of recent legal decisions affecting labour in Canada. Two articles were added during the period as regular features of the *Gazette*, namely, a statement from month to month of industrial agreements concluded between employers and employees throughout Canada, the full text of the agreements being cited, and an abstract of information received at the department with regard to specific opportunities for the employment of labour. In addition, there were published from time to time various articles embodying the results of special investigations conducted by the department, or relating to current events of exceptional interest to labour.

### MONTHLY REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The opening article of each issue of the *Labour Gazette* consisted of a general review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada during the month immediately preceding publication. The information embodied in this article was collected by the department from a variety of sources. The newspaper press and the leading trade and financial journals of the Dominion were carefully read, and the matter contained in them of interest to industry and labour was noted and duly verified. The correspondents of the department resident in the cities of Canada were required to furnish, in addition to their regular monthly reports, special information from time to time with reference to important industrial developments in their several localities. In addition, information on such matters was obtained by correspondence direct from the department with those immediately concerned in current enterprises affecting the condition of labour. The object of this article was to indicate in a comprehensive yet concise manner the general nature and extent of industrial activity throughout Canada from month to month, with special reference to its most important features. In carrying out this aim, mention was made each month in the opening paragraph of the article of the extent of general employment and the demand for and supply of labour in the Dominion as a whole. This was followed by statements relating to important changes in rates of wages or hours of labour; variations in the prices of



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staple commodities entering largely into cost of living; and interruptions to industry caused by strikes or lock-outs, the destruction of industrial establishments, weather conditions or other causes. A detailed review was then given of current conditions in the leading industries of the Dominion, the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining and manufacturing industries being dealt with in the order named, together with an account of railway construction operations, the unprecedented extent of which had a wide effect on general employment during the year. The condition of employment in the transportation trades was also referred to and brief summaries given under the following headings: The building trades; the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades; the woodworking and furnishing trades; the printing and allied trades; the clothing trades; the leather trades; the food and tobacco preparation; miscellaneous trades and unskilled labour. Then followed a review of the latest statistical and other information obtainable with reference to trade, foreign and domestic, and to the revenue of the country. Important occurrences of the month having a bearing on the condition of industry and employment, but from their nature not capable of ready inclusion in the summaries relating to any industry or trade were dealt with in a series of notes which were appended to the article.

The arrangement and scope of this review, it will be seen, are such as to afford not only an accurate estimate of current industrial conditions, but, as a result of the special attention accorded therein to the primary industries of the country, to furnish an index as to the probable activity of employment for some time to come. The yield of agricultural products, for example, and the progress of settlement in western Canada, were recorded in detail, as being not only of great importance in themselves but as exercising an immediate influence upon such departments of activity as the manufacturing industry and the building trades, as well as upon general trade conditions throughout the Dominion, these in turn affecting a large number of special callings including transportation, manufacturers of builder's supplies, and many others. In a similar way the extensive operations in railway construction which were in progress, by creating a demand for many thousands of workmen at high rates of wages, affected the general market for labour throughout the year in almost every section of the Dominion, and were accordingly dealt with in considerable detail each month in the *Gazette*.

In connection with the review a tabular statement was published each month, by which, under a system of carefully defined terms, the condition of employment in the several trades and industries might be ascertained at a glance for each of the important centres of the Dominion, or an accurate idea obtained as to general conditions in any particular industry or group of industries throughout Canada as a whole.

## REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Reports from the correspondents of the department resident in the several cities of the Dominion were published each month. No change of importance was made in the manner in which the correspondents were required to prepare and forward this material. The reports in each case dealt in detail with the general condition of the labour market in the particular locality, the condition of local industries and the state of employment in particular trades, notes being added with reference to conditions throughout the surrounding district. In connection with the preparation of



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these reports the department forwarded during each month a number of newspaper clippings collected by the clipping bureau of the department relating to occurrences of special interest to industry and labour in the particular locality, this being done with the object of assisting the correspondents in securing a comprehensive presentation of the most important developments occurring in their territories. On the other hand the department made constant use of statements endorsed in the correspondents' reports in the nature of references to important changes in rates of wages, the establishment of new industries, &c., as indicating sources from which detailed information on the subject might be obtained by correspondence direct with the employers or workmen concerned. It is gratifying to be able to state that with additional experience the correspondents have almost without exception shown an improvement in the manner in which their monthly reports have been sent in and their other several duties discharged.

#### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

A statistical record of current changes in rates of wages and hours of labour was published, in accordance with the plan followed by the department in previous years. As above mentioned, a brief statement appeared in the opening article of each issue relating to the changes concerning which information had reached the department in which the changes which took place during the second, third and fourth quarters of the calendar year were set forth in full detail. In these quarterly articles the material contained in the monthly records was supplemented by additional information, and the whole published in the form of a tabular statement showing the classes and numbers of employes affected by the changes, the locality and exact nature of each change, the extent to which weekly earnings were affected, and the method in which the change was brought about. In this way valuable light was thrown on the general condition of labour throughout the Dominion and the degree of activity prevailing in the several trades and branches of industry, as well as on current tendencies in the wages movement.

The following is a brief reference to some of the more important tendencies in wages, as shown in the quarterly articles above mentioned which appeared in the *Labour Gazette* during the period beginning July 1, 1906, and ending March 31, 1907. During the second quarter of 1906, including the months of April, May and June, 80 changes in wages and hours, affecting in each case a number of workpeople, went into operation. Of these, 70 were of the nature of increases in wages and the remainder represented decreases in hours. The most important changes took place in the railway service and in the building trades. The aggregate increase in weekly earnings was upwards of \$16,000 and the aggregate decrease in the number of hours worked per week was about 12,878, the total numbers affected by changes being 17,177. During the third quarter of 1906, the number of changes reported was 34, of which 26 were of the nature of increases in wages and 8 of the nature of decreases in hours. The number receiving increases in wages was approximately 4,095, and of those receiving reductions in hours, 445. The most important changes during this quarter took place in the building trades, and among civic employees and smeltermen. During the final quarter of 1906 the number of changes reported was also 34,

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of which 31 represented increases in wages, 1 a decrease in hours and 2 an increase in wages accompanied by a decrease in hours. Those who chiefly profited by these changes were railway employees of various classes.

## CHANGES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

Reviewing the calendar year 1906 as a whole, it may be stated that the general tendency of wages, as shown by the information collected by the department, was in a marked degree upward, the movement in this direction being more pronounced than in 1905, or in any previous year since 1903. It should be pointed out in this connection that, in addition to the statistical matter collected by the department with reference to the wages movement in 1906, of which a portion has been referred to above, some of the most important increases of the year, from the standpoint of numbers affected, were of such a character that the department was unable to obtain an accurate statistical return with reference thereto. As a result of the general activity and prosperity, the level of wages in a number of the leading industries was perceptibly higher than in the preceding year, the number of individual increases granted being unprecedentedly large. This was especially the case among farm hands, railway construction labourers and unskilled labour generally. The high level of wages reached in these branches of industry constituted so important a feature of the year that the department published the results of a special investigation into the subject in the September, October and November issues of the *Gazette*. In the lumbering industry also wages were higher than in 1905, the rates offered in connection with the engagement of men for the winter season of 1906-7 in Ontario and the eastern provinces being from \$3 to \$6 per month in advance of the previous year. In the mining and manufacturing industries wages were higher than in 1905; those of cotton mills employees, for example, were advanced in scale in a number of large establishments, while individual increases were granted to different classes in a large number of mines and factories. The earnings of fishermen were on the whole less than in 1905, owing largely to the small catch of salmon in British Columbia, though the rates paid in that province were more than double of 1905. Among other notable increases of the year were those granted to the employees of transportation companies, the following being among the classes affected: Maintenance-of-way employees, conductors, trainmen, yardmen, boilermakers and machinists employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; locomotive engineers, yardmen and switchmen employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company; telegraph operators employed by the Père Marquette Railway Company; trainmen, yardmen, switchmen and carmen employed by the Michigan Central Railway Company; carmen, locomotive engineers and firemen employed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company; miscellaneous employees on the Intercolonial Railway system. Elevator men, longshoremen, &c., at Port Arthur, Ont., Fort William, Ont., and St. John, N.B., were paid higher rates than in the preceding year, while street railway employees obtained advances at the following points: Quebec, Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Guelph, London, St. Thomas, Port Arthur, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B.C. The most important reductions in hours were those affecting the printing trades and the smelter employees in British Columbia, the eight-hour day being adopted in a number



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of localities. The nature of the wages movement among the skilled trades throughout Canada during 1906 will be apparent from the following tabular statement which sets forth according to groups of trades the aggregate statistical returns received at the department during 1906 in connection with changes in wages :—

[TABLE SHOWING BY GROUPS OF TRADES APPROXIMATE AGGREGATE RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR AMONG SKILLED EMPLOYEES, CANADA, REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906\*]

Group of Trades.	Number of Workpeople Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Total Increase in Hours of Employment per week.	Total Decrease in Hours of Employment per week.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Building .....	6,140	8,295 00	.....	.....	300
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding..	1,170	1,339 00	142	.....	980
Woodworking .....	509	160 00	.....	.....	.....
Printing and Allied .....	1,091	532 00	.....	.....	3,608
Clothing .....	2,895	200 00	.....	.....	1,950
Leather.....	175	131 25	.....	.....	.....
Textile .....	2,600	23 40	.....	.....	.....
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	155	225 00	.....	.....	250
Civic Employees.. ..	1,298	1,683 00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ... ..	413	154 00	.....	.....	870

\*[It is not to be assumed that the above represents a comprehensive statistical return of every change in wages or hours of labour that went into effect in Canada during 1906. Doubtless there were a number of changes of which information did not reach the Department. However, as an index of the general tendency of wages during 1906 the return is accurate and reliable.]

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Publication of a monthly statistical table and review relating to strikes and lockouts throughout Canada was continued in the *Labour Gazette*, the form and scope of the article being the same as in preceding years. In the statistical table details as to the number of employees affected, locality, cause, duration and result of each dispute, were set forth, by industries and trades, under two main headings according as the dispute commenced during the month under review or prior to the beginning of that month. Accompanying this table appeared a descriptive account of the several disputes, with brief statistical analyses, in which the disputes were classified according to trades, provinces, causes, methods of settlement, and results, together with an approximate estimate of the total number of workpeople affected and the aggregate loss in working days. An analysis and review of the trade disputes occurring during the calendar year 1906 was also published in the January, 1907, issue.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

A monthly article and statistical table relating to industrial accidents was continued in the *Labour Gazette*, an account being given therein of all accidents sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, resulting in loss of life or limb, or in serious impairment of their industrial efficiency. The several accidents were classified in the table according to the localities in which they occurred, with date



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and description, whether fatal or otherwise, and the trade or industry in which the victim was employed. In the accompanying descriptive article, an analysis was given of the accidents of the month according to trades and industries, compared with the record of the preceding month and the corresponding month of the preceding year, together with a classification of accidents according to the ages of the victims, in so far as information was available. Disasters involving more than the loss of a single life were dealt with separately. As in the case of previous years, the information embodied in the article was obtained for the most part from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and from the inspectors of factories and mines of the several provincial governments. The items gathered by the clipping bureau of the department from the press of the Dominion were also used as a basis in securing detailed and authentic information.

With the beginning of the calendar year 1907, accidents not of a fatal character were omitted from the monthly statistical table published in the *Gazette*, it being decided to include this material in future only in the annual reports of the department. Account was taken in the monthly article, however, as in preceding years, of all accidents, fatal or otherwise.

## IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Through the courtesy of the Department of the Interior of Canada, the *Labour Gazette* was enabled to continue publication from month to month of the latest statistical information relating to immigrant arrivals at ocean ports and at other points of entry into the Dominion. The information given each month included the number of homestead entries made, the nationality of the homesteaders and the area of Dominion lands patented.\* In this way the department was enabled to present in each issue of the *Gazette* the latest available information with regard to one of the most important features of the year in relation to industrial and economic conditions, namely, the unprecedentedly heavy influx of immigrants from Great Britain and the United States. As supplementary to this material a return of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canada Northwest Land Company in Western Canada was published from time to time as further illustrating the progress of settlement in the new portions of the Dominion. An abstract of certain statistical information issued monthly by the Board of Trade of Great Britain, with regard to emigration from the United Kingdom, was also published. A series of notes described the operations of the Salvation Army, the Church Army and other agencies engaged in bringing large numbers of immigrants to Canada, the action of different provincial governments with reference to immigration, the proceedings of immigration and colonization societies, the distribution of immigrants and other subjects of kindred interest.

The number of immigrants entering the Dominion during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was 189,064, of which 131,268 arrived by ocean ports and 57,796 from the United States. During the preceding fiscal year, the total number of arrivals were 146,265, being 42,796 fewer than in 1905-6. For the calendar year 1906 the return

\* For a statement describing in detail the nature of these returns, see report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, page 18.



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of arrivals showed an increase of 71,294 compared with 1905, the total number of arrivals in 1906 being 215,912, compared with 144,618 during 1905. The arrivals during 1906 were further classified as follows: British, 98,257; continental, 53,874; and United States, 68,781. Homestead entries also increased by 7,367 during the calendar year. The latest returns available for 1907 showed that arrivals up to March 31 exceeded in number those of any previous year.

#### INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

For some time past the department has made it a practice to secure copies wherever possible of formal agreements concluded between employers and employees in the several industries and trades in Canada. These have been placed on file in the library of the department and have proved of great service in many ways in connection with the work of the department. During the past year it was thought that additional value from the standpoint of the public would be given to this material by the publication in the *Labour Gazette* from month to month of the text of the more important agreements of which authentic copies had been obtained by the department during the preceding month.

The first article of this series appeared in the September, 1906, issue of the *Gazette*, and contained copies of the terms of an agreement between the sheet metal workers of Winnipeg, Man., and their employers, of an agreement governing granite cutting in British Columbia, and of the finding of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board in the matter of a dispute between the London, Ont., Street Railway Company and its employees. In subsequent articles published up to March 31, 1907, the text of the following agreements was printed: An agreement between the Builders' Exchange, Winnipeg, Man., and their employees; a report of the findings of a conciliation committee and of a board of arbitration in the matter of certain differences between the Toronto Street Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and yardmen on lines east of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers; and agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and boilermakers in its employ; an agreement governing the service of carmen in the employ of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; and agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the conductors, baggagemen and yardmen employed on its central and western divisions; an agreement governing the service of machinists and apprentices employed on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway system; an agreement governing the service of machinists and fitters employed on the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway system; an agreement between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company and its employees; an agreement between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and engineers and firemen in its employ; an agreement between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and its employees; an agreement between George A. Slater and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Montreal; and an agreement between the Universal Skirt Manufacturing Company of Ottawa and its employees.



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It will be seen that altogether eighteen important trade agreements concluded in different branches of industry and affecting several thousand of workmen throughout Canada were published in full in the *Gazette* during the seven months following the inauguration of this feature. The value of a continuous record of this nature is obvious. The agreements contain a large body of information of a detailed character as to working methods, remuneration and other conditions in the trades concerned, which is of importance not only as reflecting current industrial and economic tendencies, but as affording a practical guide in the arrangement of schedules and the settlement of disputes.

## OPPORTUNITIES OF EMPLOYMENT.

With a view of furnishing additional information of a practical nature through the *Labour Gazette* with regard to conditions of employment and the demand for labour in different industries and localities, the Department began in the September, 1906, issue of the *Gazette*, the publication of a monthly statement with reference to specific instances in which additional workmen were required by particular firms or employers. The statement was based on information supplied for the most part to the department by contractors and others concerned with the employment of labour. It consisted entirely of extracts from communications received at the department, care and discrimination being exercised in the selection of the material thus presented. By the establishment of this feature in the *Labour Gazette* the department was able to present a considerable body of information of a definite character for the use of employees of various classes. Up to the end of the period, the material published had reference chiefly to opportunities of employment in the lumbering, mining, railway construction and manufacturing industries. With a view of increasing the usefulness of this feature as an index to conditions in the general market for labour, the Department from time to time communicated with a number of individual employers of labour on a large scale in whose branch at the time a scarcity of labour was reported in the press. Among those communicated with in this way were the leading contractors engaged in railway construction throughout Canada, the leading coal mining companies in Nova Scotia, a number of coal and metalliferous mining companies in British Columbia, leading shipbuilding companies, cotton manufacturing companies and others.

## SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

The following subjects, among others, were specially investigated by the department and the results of the investigation published in the *Labour Gazette*, viz.:—Legislation in Canada relating to master and servant, to the payment and protection of wages and to co-operative associations; rates of wages among farm hands, railway construction employees and unskilled labourers, during 1906; building operations in Canada during 1906; early closing in Canada during 1906 and labour organization in Canada during 1906.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

The preparation of a series of articles dealing with labour legislation in Canada was one of the first duties to which the department directed its attention after its



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establishment in 1900. Reviews of the several factories and shops acts, and of the laws for the protection of employees in mines, on railways, on ships and about machinery, were published in Volumes I. and II., of the *Labour Gazette*, the subject matter of the articles being arranged so that legislation which had reference primarily to conditions arising in particular employments might first be discussed. Following this was taken up the wider question of the parties to the labour contract, and, in Volumes III. and IV., reviews were published of legislation in Canada having regard to apprentices and minors, and with respect to immigrants and aliens.

Discussion of the subject of labour legislation in Canada, in its broader aspect, was continued during the past year in two articles which were published in the July and October, 1906, issues of the *Labour Gazette*. The first of these articles was devoted to a review of legislation in Canada on the general subject of master and servant. In this article the rights appertaining to and the duties devolving upon the parties to the labour contract, whoever they may be and whatever the nature of the service to which the contract refers, were considered, attention being invited to the special provisions of the statute law which deal with conditions depending on the mere existence of the contract to labour and which define the relations of master and servant wholly apart from the character of the work for the purpose of which the relationship was called into existence. In presenting a digest of this legislation, various important provisions of the law were found to divide themselves naturally into two leading groups, according as they set forth, first, the obligations of masters with respect to their employees, and, second, the obligations of servants with respect to their masters. Before dealing, however, with the subject as falling specifically under these headings, certain features of a general character were first noted. These had reference, for the most part, to matters such as the prohibition of slavery, the force of agreements waiving the application of particular legislation, profit sharing agreements, the duration of labour contracts, the harbouring of absconding servants and the legal status of aliens under the master and servant's Acts of the several provinces. In dealing with violations of the labour contract the obligations of servants under the law of each of the provinces were set forth in detail. With reference to the obligations of masters, it was found that the more specific cases of misconduct guarded against were, the improper dismissal of servants, the bodily ill-treatment of servants as bearing on these questions was described in the article. In conclusion, the article gave a *resumé* of the general method of enforcing the law in the several provinces, and of the procedure necessary in bringing complaints and in hearing the same.

This article was followed, in the October, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, by a general review of legislation in Canada relating to the payment and protection of wages. As above stated, the right to a prompt payment of wages is guaranteed under the different master and servant Acts, but in addition to this legislation, enactments are in force in a number of the provinces giving to workmen, under certain circumstances, priority of claim, and other protection of a special nature with respect to wages. Among these enactments are included various provisions safe-guarding wages in cases of assignments, executions, the winding up of estates, and under other circumstances and conditions of a litigious nature. There are also a number of important enactments in several of the provinces relating respectively to the protection of builders' and contractors' workmen, the protection of wage-earners on public works



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the payment of wages in truck or in kind, deductions from wages, and exemptions from garnishment; all of which were framed for the direct protection of the wage-earner. These and other provisions were dealt with at some length in the article prepared by the department, in accordance with the following arrangement of subjects: Priority of wages' claim in executions, assignments, &c., in the several provinces; protection of builders' and contractors' workmen in Quebec and Manitoba; truck legislation in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and other provinces; deductions from the salaries of civil servants; the payment of wages at hotels; the protection of wage-earners on public works; the exemption of wages from garnishment; and the protection of minors' wages.

In an article published in the November, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, legislation relating to co-operative associations in Canada was dealt with, the review being limited to such laws as relate to co-operative associations formed for the distribution of commodities. In this connection the general acts referring to co-operative associations passed in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia were reviewed. The provisions relating to registration, organization and the safeguarding of funds were noted in detail.

An ordinance respecting liens in favour of miners in the Yukon Territory, which was passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council under date of May 22, 1906, was reviewed in a special article published in the July, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the article dealing with the nature of liens under the ordinance, the registration of liens on encumbered mines, and proceedings to realize.

RATES OF WAGES OF FARM HANDS, RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES AND UNSKILLED  
LABOURERS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

During the summer months of 1906, an investigation was conducted by the department, chiefly through the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, into the rates of wages prevailing among certain classes of labour for which the demand was at the time very great. The object of the investigation was twofold: first, to enable the department to supply, at a time when it would be of the greatest practical value, information as to wages and hours in the branches of employment which were then in their season of greatest activity; and second, to throw light, by means of comparative returns from the several provinces and relating to previous years, upon the nature and extent of the prosperity of industry at that time prevailing throughout the Dominion. The classes affected were farm hands, railway construction employees and unskilled labourers, as the harvesting of the heavy grain crop in western Canada, the unprecedented mileage of railway construction in progress and the large amount of building and other outside operations under way constituted, as already stated, the outstanding factors affecting the market for labour during the summer season of 1906. The material collected with reference to farm hands was published in the form of a statistical table in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*. In this table the rates current during the preceding month in the districts adjacent to the several cities of the Dominion were set forth in detail, a column being added in which remarks of a general nature as to the condition of the labour market, the rates of wages in previous years and other information was given. In the following issue of the *Labour*



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*Gazette* was published a table of similar scope with reference to the wages of employees engaged in railway construction. In this case, however, in addition to the material supplied by the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, the department secured a return from the several contractors engaged in the construction of the National Trans-continental Railway line as to the wages paid by them to the various classes in their employ. These rates were set forth in a separate statement, classified according to the five provinces affected and with information added as to the rate at which board was supplied. In the November *Labour Gazette* were given the prevailing rates for unskilled labourers throughout Canada, there being at that time a keen demand for labourers for the completion of outside work in view of the approach of the winter season. By the publication of these tables the department was able to assist in a practical way in the work of adjusting the supply of labour to the demand during a period of marked industrial activity, and in placing a considerable body of authentic and comprehensive information at the disposal of wage-earners.

#### BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

During the months of January and February, 1907, a special investigation was conducted by the department with reference to the extent and nature of building operations in Canada during the calendar year 1906. The investigation was conducted for the most part through the correspondents of the *Laour Gazette*, and related to the number, class and value of buildings erected or altered during the year in the several cities of the Dominion. In municipalities in which a system of issuing building permits obtains, the number of permits issued during 1906 was secured from the proper authorities, together with a statement of the declared valuation of the buildings represented therein, and other material available relating to the class of buildings erected, features of the building seasons, &c. In other localities, estimates were obtained from local architects, contractors, assessment commissioners or others in a position to furnish reliable information. Estimates were also sought with reference to the nature of building operations throughout the districts surrounding the several cities. The information collected in this way was embodied in a tabular statement and descriptive article published in the March, 1907, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. In the table, the total value of the building operations of the year for each city was shown, with comparative returns, where obtainable, for the preceding year, the matter being further classified according as the work related to new buildings or repairs. The accompanying article gave a detailed description of the nature and extent of building in each of the localities. In all, statistical returns were received from 41 cities in Canada. The total value of buildings erected in these cities was found to be \$58,140,294, to which total the city of Toronto, Ont., contributed \$13,160,398; Winnipeg, Man., \$12,760,450; Montreal, Que., \$8,600,300, and Vancouver, B.C., \$4,233,910, being the four localities in which building was the most active during the year. It was found, also, that in all the larger centres of population the number and value of buildings erected and repaired during 1906 were considerably greater than in 1905, though the latter year was more active than any that have preceded it. Comparative statistical returns relating to the value of building in 1906 and 1905 were obtained in the case of 26 cities, the total value of buildings erected in 1905 in these



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cities being \$39,862,634, compared with \$53,316,989 in 1906. The excess in building in these cities in 1906 over 1905 was, therefore, \$13,454,264, or approximately 33·6 per cent. In only six cities, all which were under 15,000 in population, was building less active in 1906 than in 1905.

## EARLY CLOSING IN CANADA DURING 1906.

A special investigation was conducted by the department during the months of July, August and September, 1906, into the nature and extent of early closing arrangements in force throughout Canada during the summer season of 1906. In general scope and purpose, the investigation was similar to those conducted with reference to the same subject in 1905 and 1904. The sources of the information were the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, the secretaries of trade unions, and clerks of municipalities having a population of over 1,800 or representative of conditions in an important industry or section of territory. Some 1,150 secretaries of labour organizations and 370 clerks of municipalities were corresponded with in this connection. § Replies were received from all the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* and from secretaries of unions and clerks of municipalities by provinces as follows:—

Province.	From Secretaries of Unions.	From Clerks of Municipal- ities.
Nova Scotia . . . . .	11	24
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	1	1
New Brunswick . . . . .	9	8
Quebec . . . . .	27	38
Ontario . . . . .	120	87
Manitoba . . . . .	6	15
Saskatchewan . . . . .	2	8
Alberta . . . . .	12	9
British Columbia . . . . .	25	10
Yukon Territory. . . . .	1	
Total.....	214	200

The information thus collected was embodied in a large tabular statement, in which the material was carefully classified according to localities arranged alphabetically under the headings of the several provinces. The table showed in full detail the nature of every early closing arrangement mentioned, the number and class of workpeople affected, the extent of the movement as compared with 1905 or previous years, together with other information of a general character. It was found that retail clerks and barbers, as in 1905 and 1904, were the classes chiefly affected by the arrangements, though in a number of localities manufacturing establishments were found to close down one afternoon a week during the summer. The building and other trades were also found to work shorter hours in summer in a number of localities. Among clerks and barbers a Wednesday or Thursday half holiday was the form of early closing which chiefly commended itself where an earlier hour of closing on one or more days in the week did not obtain. Among factory hands and outside workers the Saturday half holiday was the arrangement most commonly adopted.

Altogether, returns were received from 374 localities. In 43 of these no early arrangements were in force. In 151 localities the arrangements were the same as in

§ See report of the Department of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1906, page 17.



1905, and in 14 early closing was reported as having gone into effect for the first time in 1906. There were 4 instances reported of an early closing arrangement being discontinued during 1906.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Statistical tables were published in the February, 1907, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, giving a list of the labour organizations formed and dissolved in Canada during 1906, as reported to the Department of Labour. Details relating to locality, date of organizations and other particulars, including in the case of dissolved unions information with reference to the cause or causes of dissolution, were added. The tables were based on information collected by the department during the year from the daily press, the trade journals of the several labour organizations and other sources, details having been obtained or verified by correspondence with the secretaries of unions, trade union organizers and other persons in a position to furnish accurate information. An analysis of the tables was given in an accompanying article setting forth the progress of organization according to trades and industries, months and provinces.

It was shown that the total number of labour organizations formed in Canada during 1906, according to the information received, was 154, and of organizations dissolved 85, leaving a net increase during the year of 69 in the number of unions in existence. In 1905 the net increase was only 2, the number of unions formed having been 103 and that of organizations dissolved 101. Compared with 1904 also an increase in activity of organization was shown, the net increase in the number of organizations during that year being 45. In 1903 there were 275 unions formed, according to the department's record, and 54 dissolved.

The following table shows by industries and groups of trades, the number of labour organizations formed and dissolved during the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, respectively:—

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Industries or Groups of Trades.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved	Unions Formed.	Unions Dissolved
Agriculture.....	13	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....
Lumbering.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mining.....	13	2	14	4	3	1	7	5
Building.....	48	4	35	2	22	13	44	18
Metal.....	42	6	25	12	11	13	18	14
Woodworking.....	14	2	1	13	54	8	2	2
Printing.....	7	4	9	1	12	2	5	3
Clothing.....	5	2	20	3	7	4	7	6
Leather.....	3	2	1	.....	2	2	3	.....
Textile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	9	2	2	11	7	4	1	1
Transport.....	61	8	21	18	18	50	19	18
Miscellaneous.....	32	11	14	14	6	1	13	13
General Labour.....	20	10	5	7	4	2	4	2
Trades and Labour Councils.....	8	.....	5	.....	2	1	8	2
	275	54	148	104	103	105	154	85



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A table was also included in the article showing the number of charters issued and withdrawn in Canada during the year by the leading international organizations.

## OTHER SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The following subjects were also dealt with in special articles:—

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of several of the provinces during 1906, affecting industrial and labour conditions*; under this head seven articles in all were published.

In the article dealing with legislation enacted by the *Dominion Parliament* during 1906, an outline was given of the following Acts of parliament, viz.:—An Act to incorporate the Canadian Handicrafts' Guild; an Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act, which had the effect of providing regulation for the milk industry; an Act relating to grants of land to members of the militia force; an Act amending the Grain Inspection Act of 1904; an Act intituled 'the Dominion Forest Reserves Act'; an Act amending the Railway Act of 1903; an Act amending the Fruit Marks Act of 1901; an Act respecting placer mining in the Yukon Territory; an Act for preventing money lenders from charging exorbitant rates of interest; and an Act with regard to railway subsidies. Reviews were printed also of the Lord's Day Act and of the revision and consolidation of the Immigration Act. Reference was made to the repeal of the Act passed in 1890 'for the collection and publication of labour statistics.'

Among Acts passed by the *Nova Scotia* legislature, reviews of which were printed in the *Labour Gazette*, were the following: amendments to the Coal Mines' Regulation Act, with reference to the safety of coal miners, the qualifications of checkweighers and penalties; an Act having reference to deductions from wages by employers; and Act for the protection and reformation of neglected children; an amendment to the Public Health Act, providing for the inspection of creameries, cheese factories, dairies, etc.; an amendment to the Education Act providing for pensions for teachers; and an amendment to the Mines Act permitting the government under certain circumstances to take possession of and operate mining plants.

At the session of the *Ontario* legislature, which prorogued during May, 1906, a number of important measures were enacted, including consolidations and enlargements of the mines and railways Acts, statutes providing for the appointment of a railway and municipal board and of a hydro-electric commission, and an Act providing for the examination of stationery engineers. A review of these and other measures of the session was printed in the *September Gazette*, special attention being devoted to that section of the Act relating to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, which provides that disputes between railway or street railway companies and their employees may be submitted to the board for determination or settlement. The other legislation reviewed had reference to the inspection of dairies, the encouragement of forestry, land grants to volunteers, municipal telephone systems and the taxation of railways, banks, &c.

Legislation was enacted by the legislature of *Prince Edward Island* during 1906, and recorded in the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1906, having reference to the protection of the oyster fisheries, the qualifications of street car drivers, the taxation of banks and the operation of rural telephone lines.



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At the first session of the first legislature of *Alberta* were enacted a steam boilers' Act, a coal mines Act, an Act for the purpose of empowering municipalities to construct and operate telephone systems, and an Act for the encouragement of the sugar beet industry. These were reviewed in the December, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Legislation enacted during 1906, in *Saskatchewan*, included a railway Act, a steam boilers Act, an amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Ordinance, an Act respecting the manufacture of butter and cheese, and other legislation with reference to the agricultural industry. A review of these measures was published in the December, 1906, *Labour Gazette*.

2. *Meetings of trades and labour congresses, manufacturers associations and other bodies.* Special reports were published in the *Labour Gazette* of the following meetings: The twenty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held at Victoria, B.C., in September; the fourth annual convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held at St. John, N.B., in September; the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Winnipeg in September; a convention of the Canadian Forestry Association held at Vancouver, B.C., during September; the second annual convention of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia held at Halifax, N.S., during September; and the New Brunswick Forestry convention held at Fredericton, N.B., during February.

3. A brief article was published in the October, 1906, *Labour Gazette* dealing with the action of Dalhousie College in Nova Scotia in placing its advantages and equipment within the reach of the industrial classes of the province. The article was contributed by Professor James Carruthers of Dalhousie College and formed a valuable contribution to the subject of *technical education*, which has received widespread attention throughout Canada during the past year, especially as suggesting a means whereby the universities and the workingmen may be brought into touch with each other.

4. A special article dealing with the organization at Toronto during the month of August of the *Ontario Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association* was published in the September *Labour Gazette*. The association is composed of a number of co-operative apple packing associations operating in Ontario, its object being to obtain reliable information with regard to crops and markets and to assist local associations in disposing of their fruit to the best advantage.

5. In the year 1902 the firm of Williams, Greene and Rome of Berlin, Ont., manufacturers of shirts, collars and cuffs, introduced into its establishment, for the purpose of securing mutually satisfactory relations with its employees, a system to which the term '*Welfare work*' or the '*Right idea*' was applied. Under the operation of this system a marked improvement in the material comfort and prosperity of the employees and a considerable increase in their industrial efficiency are reported to have been achieved. A special article describing in detail the application of the system was published in the February, 1907, *Labour Gazette*. Among the features of the system were the establishment of a dining room, a girl's rest room, a flour and relief fund, a complaint department, an athletic association, a library and reading room, a benefit association, a dramatic society and a literary and debating society. More far reaching and inherently beneficial perhaps than any of the other direct results obtained was the



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spirit of mutual good-will and confidence engendered, and the raising of the general tone of factory life, in addition to which the new system brought employees an increase in wages and a diminution in the hours of employment.

6. *The Dominion Steel Workers' Mutual Benefit Society*, for the relief of employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, in the case of accident or illness, was incorporated by special Act of the legislature of Nova Scotia in 1906 and published its first half yearly report in the closing month of the year. A special article, dealing with the report and describing the constitution and by-laws of the association, was published in the January number of the *Labour Gazette*.

7. Full accounts were published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for July and December, 1906, respectively, of the settlement of the strikes of masons and bricklayers and of leather workers at Calgary, Alta., and of coal miners at Lethbridge, Alta., under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

8. In the January issue of the *Gazette*, the usual *review of industrial and labour conditions in Canada* during the previous calendar year was published, the article containing concise and comprehensive statements under the following headings: General resumé; wages and hours of labour; cost of living; immigration and colonization; interruptions to industry; conditions in the following industries and trades: agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, railway construction, general transport, building, metal engineering and shipbuilding, wood-working and furnishing, printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, miscellaneous, and unskilled labour; Canadian trade and revenue; proceedings of labour organizations, employers' associations, &c.; Royal commissions; legislation; legal decisions, and notes. In the same issue was published a review of the trade disputes occurring in Canada during 1906 with accompanying statistical tables.

9. A descriptive article relating to *the fuel famine in the North-west Provinces* during the winter season of 1906-7, and outlining the steps taken by the government of Saskatchewan in relieving the situation, was published in the March, 1907, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

10. Brief references were made under separate headings to the following matters: the proposed *Intercolonial Railway Employees' Provident Fund*; the annual report of the board of management of *La Caisse Populaire at Lévis, Que.*, for the year ended November 30, 1906; an *investigation into child labour*, by a special committee of the Ontario legislature; the establishment of *government employment bureaus* in Ontario; the appointment of *employment agencies for immigrants* by the Dominion government; and the adoption of a *fair wages* resolution by the legislature of Manitoba.

## SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the department were reviewed in special articles, as being of particular interest to industry and labour. A list of these publications is as follows:—

1. The report of the departmental committee appointed by the Colonial Office of Great Britain to consider the suggestions made by Mr. Rider Haggard as commissioner to inspect and report upon agricultural and industrial settlements in the United States by the Salvation Army. The committee was instructed to advise the govern-



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ment whether any action could usefully be taken for promoting in the British colonies settlements of persons taken from the cities of the United Kingdom. This report was reviewed in the August, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

2. A statement issued by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Agriculture, Canada, showing the present population of cities, towns and villages having a population of 100 and over in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was reviewed in the October, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

3. The sixth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was reviewed in the December, 1906, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

#### REVIEWS OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A large number of blue books and official reports, in addition to those mentioned, containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were received at the department during the period covered by the report, and were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading of 'Reports of departments and bureaus.' These publications included reports issued by various governments as follows:— Dominion of Canada, 15; various provinces of Canada, 5; Great Britain, 11; New Zealand, 2; New South Wales, 1; United States (federal and state), 16; the Netherlands, 1; Austria, 1. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments by which they were issued, is as follows:—

#### CANADA.

1. Report of the Secretary of State for Canada for the year ended December 1, 1906.
2. Return *re* bounties paid by the Dominion Government during the fiscal year 1905-1906.
3. A summary report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1906 (Mining Statistics).
4. Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1906.
5. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1905.
6. Report of the Postmaster General, Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1906.
7. Public accounts, Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.
8. Report of Commission *re* zinc resources of British Columbia, 1906.
9. Section of Mines, Annual Report for 1904.
10. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion for the year ended June 30, 1906.
11. Report, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1906 (Part I., Excise.)
12. Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals, Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1906.
13. Annual report of the Department of the Interior, Canada, for the year 1905-06.
14. Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs, Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1906.

#### QUEBEC.

1. Report of the Mining Engineer and Inspector of Mines of Quebec for 1906.



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## ONTARIO.

1. Report of Registrar General of Ontario of births, marriages and deaths during year ended December 31, 1904.
2. Report of the Inspector of Technical Education to the Minister of Education on recent developments in the schools of the Eastern States, 1906.
3. Detailed report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies, Ontario, 1905.
4. Third report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay District, 1906.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1905, compared with the four preceding years.
2. Women's Wages in England in the Nineteenth Century.
3. Third abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, 1906.
4. Report on Strikes and Lock-outs and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1905.
5. Report of the proceedings of the Trades Union Congress and of the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette*, Great Britain, 1906.
6. Report on changes in wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom in 1905.
7. Statistics of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897, and 1900, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during 1905.
8. Mines and Quarries, General Report and Statistics for 1905.
7. Memorandum on the International Conference on Labour Regulation held at Berne, Switzerland, in 1906.
8. Return to the British House of Commons *re* coolie labour in various British possessions, 1906.
9. Report and special report from the Select Committee on the housing of the working classes Acts Amendment Bill, 1906.
10. General report to Board of Trade on railway accidents in United Kingdom during 1905.
11. Report of Women's Industrial Council, London, Eng., *re* labour laws for Women in Australia and New Zealand, 1906.

## UNITED STATES.

1. Report of the State Board of Prison Industries of Illinois from July 1, 1904, to December 31, 1905.
2. Twenty-first report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Connecticut, 1905.
3. Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Nebraska, 1903-1904.
4. Twentieth annual report of the Commissioner of Labour, for 1905.
5. Part 1 of the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour for 1906, *re* apprenticeship system.
6. Part II. of the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1906, *re* domestic servants.
7. Part IV. of the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, *re* statistics of manufacture, 1904-05.
8. Twenty-ninth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Ohio for the year 1905.



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9. Sixth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of New Hampshire, 1905-1906.
10. Thirty-third annual report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics, 1906.
11. Twelfth biennial report of the California Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1905-6.
12. Twelfth report of the Iowa Bureau of Labour Statistics for year, 1905.
13. Twentieth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Maine for 1906.
14. Fifth biennial report of the Indiana Labour Commission for the years 1905 and 1906.
15. Part III. of annual report of Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, 1906. (Incorporation of Trade Unions.)
16. Bulletin of Kansas Bureau of Labour and Industry for 1905.
17. Bulletin of the United States Department of Labour, 1906. (Wages and cost of living 1890 to 1905).
18. Ninth biennial report of the West Virginia Bureau of Labour for 1905-6.

## NEW ZEALAND.

1. Fifteenth annual report of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, for 1905-6.
2. Eighth annual report of Old Age Pensions Department, New Zealand, for year ended March 31, 1906.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Acts, Early Closing Acts, &c., during 1905.

## NETHERLANDS.

1. Werksstakingen en Uitsluitingen in Nederland gerurende, 1905.

## AUSTRIAN.

1. Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich während des Jahres, 1905.

In addition to the above 124 other reports were received by the Department and noted in the *Labour Gazette*, but were not reviewed *in extenso*.

## LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

Detailed accounts appeared in the *Labour Gazette* during the financial year of 182 legal decisions affecting labour in Canada. In each case a statement was given of the more important points at issue, including the nature and effect of the decision, the name of the presiding judge, the court in which the case was tried, the time and place of the decision, and the names of the plaintiff and defendant. A number of decisions rendered in British and United States' courts, and of interest to labour in Canada, were also briefly reported. Among the subjects dealt with in this way mention may be made of the following:—Contraventions of the Alien Labour Act; Workmen's compensation for injuries; non-payment of wages; inciting to strike; picketing, besetting, loitering and meddling, payment of sick benefits; the guarding of machinery



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and apparatus; defective construction and scaffolding; defective machinery; desertion of service; obligations of employers to give certificate of character; wrongful dismissal; abusive language; Sunday labour; the regulation of employment bureaus; breach of liquor license Act; illegal hiring; contributory negligence; joint and several liability of master and servant; privileges of railway employees in Quebec upon moveables of a company; violations of the factories' Acts; immigration; the bait Act; enforcement of early closing by-laws; intimidation; the right of railway companies to contract themselves out of liability for injuries sustained by employees; restraint of trade; applications of mechanics' lien Acts; blacklisting; payments in kind; and pension funds.

In connection with the interpretation of the Alien Labour Act, a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the Attorney General for the Dominion of Canada vs. Cain and Gilhulá, being an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Anglin of the King's Bench Division, Ontario, delivered on June 7, 1905, was printed in full\*. Mr. Justice Anglin had held that the section of the Alien Labour Act, which provides for the deportation to his own country of any person who has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibition of the Act, was *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament to enforce. The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Anglin and held that the Dominion could impose the extra territorial constraint necessary to expel aliens from its borders. A special article was also published in the March *Labour Gazette* dealing with the administration of the Alien Labour law in certain cases in which on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, a portion of the penalties imposed was paid to the informers at whose instance the actions were begun and convictions obtained.

## OTHER FEATURES.

The *Labour Gazette* contained each month copies of the fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the department and inserted in contracts awarded by the Dominion Government during the preceding month. Reviews of recent industrial inventions based on the latest information obtained from the Canadian Patent Office were also published.

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\* See 'Gazette' for September, p. 320.



## II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900, was required on two occasions during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, and representing the financial year 1906-7, namely, a strike of coal miners at Lethbridge, Alta., in the province of Alberta, and a strike of telephone operators at Toronto, Ont. In each case a satisfactory settlement was effected through the intervention of the department.

The strike of miners at Lethbridge was the most serious industrial disturbance of the year, having lasted from March 9 until December 1, and having caused a reduction in the output of coal which threatened to create a severe fuel famine in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The intervention of the department fortunately procured a settlement in time to avert the worst aspects of the threatened fuel famine, though the coal shortage throughout the winter 1906-7 was such as to cause considerable inconvenience over large districts of the provinces named. About 500 men were affected directly by the strike, but the indirect consequences as outlined above were of a vastly more serious character than the local results. The strike of the telephone operators, though not to be compared as to seriousness with the protracted dispute at the coal mines, might have proved most embarrassing and inconvenient to the city of Toronto had not the intervention of the department been requested so promptly and had it not resulted so effectively.

The year 1906-7 was marked by several industrial disturbances of importance beyond the average. The exceptional activity noted in the preceding year continued throughout the period and progress and prosperity to a remarkable degree prevailed in every part of the country. The demand for labour in many lines of industry united with the general increase in the cost of living to confirm the upward trend in wages remarked upon in the last preceding annual report. In many cases the increase was made voluntarily by the employers, in other cases after negotiation, and in a number of instances when negotiations proved fruitless strikes of greater or less magnitude occurred; a demand for increased wages is not in the meantime alone responsible for the interruptions to industry during the year, other causes having contributed considerably to the same end. Important disputes of the year besides those indicated above were a strike of sawmill hands at Buckingham, Que., and strikes of street railway employees at Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. In each of these cases the troops were called out to preserve order. In the case of the Buckingham strike a serious riot occurred which ended in two of the strikers being shot down and several others seriously injured, while one detective was fatally injured and several others badly hurt. It is proper to mention that the intervention of the Department of Labour at Buckingham, though offered at the outset upon the request of the men, was not permitted by the employing firm. Had intervention been allowed as has been the case in other disputes in which the good offices of the department have been requested, it is not improbable that the outcome would have been as successful, and the



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industrial records of the Dominion been spared the chronicling of an incident so deplorable in every way. Though the intervention of the department was not solicited in connection with the street railway strikes at Hamilton and Winnipeg, it is pleasant to be able to report that both of these disputes were terminated as the result of the friendly intervention of an outside authority. The good offices of the municipal board were utilized in the case of the strike at Hamilton, while at Winnipeg a committee of citizens was instrumental in bringing about the settlement reached.

Among other disputes of magnitude during the year may be mentioned those of 1,173 rolling mill hands at Montreal, Que., 1,500 coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and 1,600 coal miners employed by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie and Michel, B.C. The Department would willingly have intervened in any or all of these disputes had a request been made for its good offices either by one of the parties to a dispute or by a responsible third party.

In all, the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour had at the close of the fiscal year 1906-7 been requested on 41 occasions since the passing of the Act in July, 1900. The following summary indicates by years the number of interventions under the Act from the time of its enactment in 1900:—

1900-1.....	5
1901-2....	11
1902-3..	13
1903-4.....	4
1904-5.....	1
1905-6..	5
1906-7.....	2
	<hr/>
	41

## SETTLEMENT OF COAL MINERS' STRIKE AT LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The strike of coal miners in the employment of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the serious nature of which was briefly indicated above, commenced on March 9, 1906, owing to the refusal of the management of the company to concede an increase in wages, an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America involving recognition of the union, and sundry other changes. The department had been informed from month to month by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* of the situation of affairs with regard to the strike and the information was published in successive issues, but the intervention of the department was not requested by either party to the dispute or by any third party until some time subsequent to the end of the summer months. The effect of the strike in causing a fuel scarcity in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan was not apparently realized by the residents of these provinces until the arrival of the fall season with the necessity of laying in the winter stock of coal. The attention of the Department was then called to the matter by a telegram sent during the month of October by the Honourable Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan. At that time a strike of coal miners existed also at Fernie, B.C., and another at Frank, Alta., which had caused the mines at these points to shut down and had emphasized



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the scarcity of coal; Mr. Scott's telegram stated that the remaining mines operating for the supply of the prairie provinces, namely, Bankhead and Tabor, were unable to meet the demand. Mr. Scott added: 'Serious conditions bound to result if Lethbridge and Crows' Nest mines not speedily opened. Coal famine will mean terrible suffering. Cannot your department intervene?' The Minister of Labour, on receiving Premier Scott's telegram, wired each of the parties to the dispute at Lethbridge as follows:—

'Government greatly regret serious situation in coal mines at Lethbridge. Will be pleased to lend friendly offices of Department of Labour with view to effecting a settlement of existing difficulties under Conciliation Act if intervention under Act acceptable to both parties.'

This dispatch was sent to Mr. P. L. Naismith, manager of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company at Lethbridge, and to Mr. B. G. Hamilton, secretary of Local 574 United Mine Workers of America at Lethbridge, as representing the men. The reply to this dispatch was made on behalf of the company by Mr. A. M. Nanton of Winnipeg, the managing director. It stated that the company had no feeling against its old employees, but would not agree to their demands as it considered them prohibitive. It expressed regret at the situation, but disclaimed in any shape or way responsibility for it, adding that the company was prepared, as it always had been, to meet its men on a business basis. Though the reply received stated that the company would be glad of the good offices of the department, an intimation was subsequently given that immediate intervention was not desired.

The employees on their part replied that the minister's telegram had been transmitted to the executive of the organization. They had decided that any other overtures on the part of the men now on strike would be humiliating in view of the fact that they had previously offered arbitration, conciliation, &c., and had been met with flat refusal on both points, and further that the miners at that time have no assurance that the A. R. & I. Co. were willing to accept the friendly offices of the department in assisting to settle the grievances which led up to the dispute.

In a similar manner the department also offered its services to both parties concerned in the dispute at the Fernie mines; in this case the company expressed itself as being willing to accept the mediation of the department, but the men replied that they were attempting an adjustment of matters through their international representative. When the negotiations thus indicated were known to have failed, the department again telegraphed the men, stating that the government was being pressed on all sides to intervene and asking if the men in view of the outcome of their representative's negotiations with the coal company would now be willing to have the department take this course. A telegram received from the president of the District Union at Fernie on November 9, stated that both the Lethbridge and Fernie companies had refused impartial arbitration when it was offered, and that they alone were responsible for the existing conditions, and further expressed an emphatic unwillingness to have the department's intervention. In the meantime letters continued to reach the department from various sources representing the serious situation of affairs.

Under date of November 5, Premier Scott of Saskatchewan again wrote the Minister of Labour dwelling on the growing seriousness of conditions consequent on the



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continued strike and pointed out that practically no coal from Lethbridge was coming as far east as Regina, quoting also from a letter from the mayor of Saskatoon who had written that the city council of that place had passed a resolution calling upon the provincial government to take immediate steps to bring about a settlement of the strike. The minister replied to Mr. Scott under date of November 9, detailing the action of the government in its offer of mediation both at Lethbridge and Fernie, together with the refusal of the same, in the first case by the company and in the second case by the men concerned respectively in the disputes, but added that on the return of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the deputy minister of Labour, within the next day or two, he would notwithstanding direct him to proceed to Lethbridge and Fernie and see if he could do anything to bring about settlements in these disputes.

News reached the department on November 14 that the strike at Fernie had been settled, and on that date Mr. King, who had just returned to Ottawa from England, wired both parties to the dispute at Lethbridge asking if the settlement at Fernie would have any effect on the strike at Lethbridge. Mr. Nanton replied on November 15, stating that he was not aware of anything that pointed to an immediate settlement at Lethbridge and again disclaimed responsibility for the continuance of the strike. On the 19th Mr. Crabb, the secretary of the Lethbridge Union, replied on behalf of the men as follows:—‘Fernie does not affect situation at Lethbridge. No prospect.’ On November 15 a letter was received by the deputy minister from the Honourable Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, who was then in Ottawa, discussing further the increased seriousness of the situation and insisting that the most urgent necessity existed for steps looking towards relief. Mr. Scott urged that the deputy minister should proceed to Lethbridge at the earliest moment and exert every reasonable means existed for steps looking towards relief. Mr. Scott urged that the deputy minister the trouble terminates very speedily the situation in Saskatchewan will leave my government no recourse but to send in a force of men to enable the company to put the mines into full operation and, if necessary, to call upon the mounted police for protection of our men. You can understand that such action is not likely contemplated, but regardless of the merits of the dispute between the mine managers and the workmen on which I have not the information to enable me to come to any opinion, the Saskatchewan citizens can not be allowed to freeze if the authorities can save them and unless a speedy solution is found by a settlement of the dispute, I can think of no means of saving them other than by the means I have named.’

The deputy minister of Labour left Ottawa for the scene of the dispute on November 17, the Minister of Labour at the same time writing to the manager of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company on the one part and the president of the District Union of the United Mine Workers of America, Mr. F. H. Sherman, on the other, setting forth the serious consequences of a continuance of the strike, and urging that the good offices of the department should be utilized in procuring a settlement. In the meantime the Saskatchewan government had taken some steps on its own account to gather information as to the precise conditions and necessities resulting from the coal famine.

On November 10 the Saskatchewan government issued a circular letter to coal



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merchants, mayors, overseers, and others throughout Saskatchewan, asking for information regarding the coal shortage as it actually existed in the province, in order that the government might be fully and definitely informed.

Enquiry was made as to:—

1. The quantity of coal actually on hand in each town;
2. The quantity of coal estimated as likely to be required—(a) to January 1, 1907, and (b) for the balance of the winter;
3. The quantity of coal which under existing conditions the dealers expected to be able to secure before January 1, 1907.

Replies to this letter were received by the Saskatchewan Government and forwarded to the Department of Labour at Ottawa at the time Premier Scott was at the capital requesting the government's intervention. It is sufficient to state that they fully bore out Mr. Scott's assertions as to the alarming condition of affairs. Many among the smaller places concerned reported that not a ton of coal was in sight, while larger places had only a fraction of the amount usually on hand at the beginning of the winter season, and foresaw great distress unless the sources of supply were increased.

Mr. King reached Lethbridge, the scene of the dispute, on November 22, and succeeded in effecting a settlement, with the result that the men returned to work on December 2. The basis of settlement and the efforts by the deputy minister in procuring the same are fully stated in the report made on the subject to the Minister of Labour, as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER,  
OTTAWA, December 8, 1906.

The Hon. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, K.C., M.P.  
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the nature of the negotiations conducted by me under the Conciliation Act, 1900, in connection with the strike of coal miners in the employ of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., at Lethbridge, Alta., commenced on March 9th last.

Acting under your instructions, I left Ottawa on the night of November 17th, and arrived at Lethbridge on the morning of Thursday the 22nd. I immediately had interviews with the representatives of each of the parties to the dispute, at which I explained that I had been sent to prepare a report on the situation at Lethbridge for such action as the government might deem proper; that in the event of the parties being willing to accept my good offices as a conciliator, I had been instructed so to act; that there was nothing in the law, however, which compelled the acceptance of the government's intervention should the parties be unwilling to agree to the same, and that failing a willingness on their part to accept my good offices, my duty would of necessity be confined to investigating as fully as the circumstances would permit, the existing situation and informing the government of the same. I am pleased to be able to report that both the company and the men, through their respective representatives, assured me of their willingness to accept my good offices under the Act.

#### CAUSE OF STRIKE AND ITS CONTINUANCE.

Having been accepted as a conciliator, I commenced immediately to carefully investigate the causes of the dispute and the situation as it had developed in the



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course of the 8 months during which the strike lasted. I found that the men on strike were members of a local union of the United Mine Workers of America; that at the time the strike commenced, they numbered about 500 in all; that for over three months the mines had been completely closed; that in June last the company had recommenced operations with such number of non-union men as it had been able to employ; that others had been employed from time to time; that these men, for the most part, were not trained miners, nor capable of operating the mines anything like as successfully as an equal number of the company's former employees would have been capable of doing; that at the time of my investigation there were, according to the company's statement, between 200 and 250 non-union men employed; also, that the total output of the mines per day was about 200 tons, which was the highest point it had reached since the commencement of the strike. The normal output of the mines, at this time of year, with a full complement of men, would be from 1,100 to 1,200 tons per day. I did not feel called upon to go very carefully into these figures and they are therefore subject to correction. I find that the estimates differ materially according to the source consulted. I think, however, that taken in a general way the figures may be regarded as fairly accurate.

## SITUATION AT TIME OF INTERVENTION.

The cause of the strike I found to be the refusal of the company to concede a number of demands made through representatives of the employees in March last. These demands embraced an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, involving a full recognition of the union and concession of what is known as the check-off system, *i.e.*, upon the request in writing of any of the company's employees, the company to deduct such monies from their wages each month as might be designated for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees, such amounts to be made payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America as might be designated; a minimum rate to miners of \$3 per shift; an 8-hour day for underground day work; a material increase in the rate of wages to be paid underground and outside day labour; a rate of \$5 per day to be paid miners taken from contract to do company work—coal got by contract to be weighed before screened; the hearing of grievances by the company's officials and a pit committee; and other minor demands.

I ascertained that since the commencement of the strike the men had expressed a willingness to modify their demands in certain particulars, but that the company being willing to meet only its own employees or a committee of them, and the employees having determined to meet the company only through certain representatives of the United Mine Workers, of whom some were not in the employ of the company, the parties were unable to come together, with the result that the strike had continued from month to month. It should be mentioned that on July 21st in a communication addressed to the company, a committee of the company's own employees submitted the following as a means of ending the dispute;

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, July 21, 1906.

To A. M. NANTON, Esq.,  
Managing Director,  
And P. L. NAISMITH, Esq.,  
General Manager, A. R. & I. Co.,  
Lethbridge, Alberta.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned committee, acting on behalf of the workmen now on strike, beg to submit the following as a means of ending the dispute now existing at your company's mines:

1. That a committee composed of four arbitrators be appointed, two to be appointed by the company, and two to be appointed by the men now on strike.
2. The arbitrators so appointed to have full power to agree upon conditions of labour, wages, &c.
3. In case of their failure to agree upon any proposition, question to be referred to an independent chairman, whose decision shall be final.



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Independent chairman to be selected by the arbitrators at their first meeting.

4. Both parties to abide by chairman's decision.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the miners of Lethbridge now on strike.

DONALD McNAB,  
PATRICK CAIN,  
WM. HARVIE,  
MATTHEW LOGAN,

JOHN BARROW,  
JOHN HARVIE,  
MIKE DAIMUTH,  
S. A. B. CRABB,  
Secretary.

To this proposal of the committee the following reply, dated July 28th, was sent by the general manager of the company:—

DEAR SIRs,—Your communication on the 21st inst. addressed to Mr. Nanton and myself was duly received.

When here last week, Mr. Nanton was, as you are aware, approached by some of the business men who arranged for a meeting with some of the old employees, at which interview most of you were present..

We thought that the company's position at that meeting was clearly stated by the managing director. However, as there appears to be some doubt in the minds of some of the old employees, I am directed to say:—

1. That if the old employees want work from us, they may return, as we have no feeling against any of our old men.

2. That if they do not want to work for us at the wages paid at the time they left us, we are satisfied, and will continue to give employment to others.

3. That if the old employees come forward later on and ask for work, when we have all the men we require, they must not blame the company; and finally.

4. That never having had an opportunity of discussing with our employees any grievances they may have, we have nothing to arbitrate.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) P. L. NAISMITH,  
General Manager.

P.S.—While I have endeavoured to clearly set out the company's position, I also wish to repeat what has frequently been said, that we are always ready to meet our employees for the purpose of considering any matters affecting their welfare.

#### SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

These communications ended the correspondence between the parties, and the strike continued without further change in their relative positions.

Having gone pretty fully into the causes of the dispute, and the respective attitudes of the parties from the time it commenced, I endeavoured to ascertain along what lines a settlement might be hoped for.

I had, on the way to Lethbridge, wired from Moosejaw on the 22nd, to the managing director of the company, at Winnipeg, asking if he would kindly come to Lethbridge to be present during the negotiations. The managing director replied kindly, acceding to my request, and promised to leave for Lethbridge that evening, which would have brought him there on the morning of Friday, the 23rd. Late on Thursday evening, I learned that owing to serious illness in his family the managing director who had started on his way to Lethbridge had been obliged to discontinue his journey thence and leave for Ottawa.

On the morning of Friday, the 23rd, I received a communication dated November 15th, addressed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa, and which had been forwarded to me; also, a communication from the acting deputy commissioner of Agriculture at Regina, dated November 19th, which was addressed to me direct to Lethbridge. These communications, inasmuch as they had a determining effect upon the course of action I subsequently adopted, I set forth here at length.



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## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, November 15, 1906.

THE HON. MINISTER OF LABOUR,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am enclosing a number of copies of further letters received from boards of trade, mayors, coal dealers and others throughout the province in reply to our circular of enquiry, a copy of which I mailed to you yesterday.

In conversation with a coal merchant in Craik, I was informed that farmers in that district were coming in thirty-five miles for fuel, and obliged to return without a shovelful. The situation is so serious that farmers in that district are taking up their fence posts for fuel.

It will not do to prolong negotiations in the matter of the coal strike. In my opinion, it has reached such a crisis that the government has no alternative but to issue an ultimatum at once. We cannot afford to dally with negotiations for the sake of diplomacy when the people are perishing without coal.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) W. R. MOTHERWELL,  
Commissioner for Agriculture.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REGINA, November 19, 1906.

Dear Sir,—I am forwarding for your information copies of correspondence received in this department with reference to the coal shortage in Saskatchewan. These letters and telegrams speak for themselves as to the gravity of the situation, and you will see that it is absolutely imperative that this strike be brought to a conclusion by some means at once.

We cannot allow the people of Saskatchewan to suffer from cold while these people are negotiating as to the terms on which they will mine coal. 'Desperate disease need desperate remedies.' This country is approaching a crisis in its economic history; and if these people cannot be persuaded to mine coal peaceably, there seems to me but one alternative.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) A. P. KETCHEN,  
Acting Deputy Commissioner.

Mackenzie King, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of Labour,  
Lethbridge, Alta.

The enclosures contained in the letter of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell to the Minister of Labour, of the 15th inst., were the same as the enclosures which accompanied the letter of the acting deputy commissioner to myself, except that in the case of the latter there were additional enclosures and a carefully prepared tabulated statement which had been compiled by the Saskatchewan government from the reports received in answer to the circular letter which had been sent out to the mayors, merchants, overseers and others in the several localities of the province. The following is a copy of this statement.

STATEMENT OF CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCALITIES IN SASKATCHEWAN  
PREPARED BY SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FROM REPLIES RECEIVED TO  
CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY.

Number of letter.	Locality.	Supply of coal on hand.	Estimate of coal required :	Prospective supply up to January, 1907.	Remarks.
			(a) to January 1, 1907 ; (b) for balance of winter.		
1	Pense .....	10 tons ....	500 tons .....	No idea ....	Almost impossible to get any.
2	Moosejaw ....	300 tons ....	8000 tons to January 1 18000 tons to end....	8 cars a week ...	Most serious.
3	Balgonie.. ...	30 tons . . .	150 tons to January 1 300 tons to end.....	Unknown.	
4	Fleming	10 tons ....	300 tons to January 1 600 tons balance ....	2 or 3 cars to January 1 ....	Many persons will be in serious want within a week. Situation criti- cal, only 1 car received last month.



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STATEMENT OF CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCALITIES IN SASKATCHEWAN,  
PREPARED BY SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FROM RELIES RECEIVED TO  
CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY—*Continued.*

Number of letter.	Locality.	Supply of coal on hand.	Estimated of coal required: (a) to January 1, 1907; (b) for balance of winter.	Prospective supply up to January, 1907.	Remarks.
5	Osage .....	None.....	10 cars January 1... 25 cars balance.....	No idea.	
6	Maple Creek..	None. ....	500 tons to January 1 1500 tons to end.....	No idea .....	Very serious
7	Moosomin. ....	50 tons .....	500 tons to January 1 1200 tons balance. ....		
8	Moosomin. ....	20 tons .....	2000 tons to January 1 2500 tons balance....	Have promise of some coal.....	Situation as bad as it pos- sibly could be.
9	Indian Head..	Not a car.....	5000 tons .....	5 cars.....	Case decidedly serious; no wood fuel available.
10	Halbrite....	None. ....	85 cars.....	No hope of any..	Do not know what will be done if cold weather sets in.
11	Regina. . . .	tons hard no soft coal..	60 cars to January 1 200 cars balance.....	6 or 8 cars.	
12	Lumsden....	51 tons (for re- places).....	1500 tons .....	70 tons. ....	Very serious situation.
13	Carievale....	5 tons . . .	1000 tons to January 1 1600 tons balance....	300 tons .....	Getting very serious.
14	Qu'Appelle..	40 tons .....	500 tons to January 1 500 tons balance....	Not the least idea	
15	Fillmore.....	20 tons .....	500 tons to January 1 500 tons balance....	6 or 7 cars.	
16	Hague.....	None .....		No coal; but prob- ably a few cars of wood.	
17	Belle Plaine ..	None .....	300 tons to January 1.. 350 tons balance. ....	150 to 200 tons.	
18	Dundurn.....	None.....	50 tons to January 1. 100 tons balance. ....	Very little.	
19	Mortlack. ....	None.. . . .	15 cars to January 1.. 35 cars balance.....		No timber to be had; situ- ation getting desperate.
20	Lemberg.....	None.....	500 tons . . . . .	90 tons.....	From present outlook, will be quite unable to supply demand.
21	Tyvan.....	None.....	200 tons to January 1.. 300 tons balance.....	Uncertain.	
22	Forget.....	20 tons.. . . .	30 cars to January 1.. 40 cars balance.....	Uncertain . .	Chances of getting coal are very poor.
23	Grenfell . . .	30 tons.....	600 tons to January 1.. 1500 tons balance .....	Do not know.	
24	Stoughton . . .	3-4 car.....	11 cars to January 1.. 19 cars balance. ....	No prospects of any.	
25	Broadview....	15 tons.. . .	100 tons to January 1 . 150 tons to end.....	100 tons.	
26	Neudorf.....	None.....			Situation desperate; quite destitute of fuel.
27	Oxbow . . . .	None.....	96 cars to January 1.. 160 cars balance.....	No idea.	
28	Grayson... .	27 tons.....		1 car.	



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STATEMENT OF CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCALITIES IN SASKATCHEWAN.  
PREPARED BY SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FROM REPLIES RECEIVED TO  
CIRCULAR LETTER OF INQUIRY—*Continued.*

Number of letter	Locality.	Supply of coal on hand.	Estimate of coal required: (a) to January 1, 1907 : (b) for balance of winter.	Prospective supply up to January, 1907.	Remarks.
29	Prince Albert.	None.....	5 cars to January 1.. 200 tons balance. ....	No idea.	
30	Weyburn .....	None.....	10,000 to end of winter		
31	Hanley. ....	None.....	6 cars to January 1.. 15 cars to balance ...	No prospect.	
32	Rouleau .....	1 car.....	30 cars to January 1.. 80 cars balance.....	Cannot tell.	
33	Antler.....	None.....	300 tons to January 1..		
34	Radisson ..	2 cars.....	10 cars for winter ...	6 cars by Jan- uary 1.	Plenty of wood.
35	Francis. ....	None. ....	600 tons to January 1 2,000 tons balance.....	500 tons.	
36	Saskatoon ....	None. ....	12 cars weekly.....	2 cars weekly....	Situation very serious.
37	Craik.....	None. ....	700 tons to January 1 700 tons balance.....	No idea.....	Situation very serious; farmers resorted to burning fences.
38	Bladworth. ..	None.....	8 cars to January 1	Do not know.	
39	Churchbridge.	10 tons . . .	100 to January 1 ....	35 tons. ....	Wood scarce ; fuel ur- gently needed.
40	Capre. ....	None.....	1,000 tons. ....	No idea.....	Matter serious ; no pros- pects of delivery.
41	Rocanville....	10 tons ....	100 tons January 1 . 180 tons balance.....	No idea.	
42	Gainsboro ....	None.....	60 cars.....	No idea.	
44	Abemethy... ..	1 car... ..	1,000 tons. . . . .	1 car. ....	Situation serious ; if cold weather comes will be entirely without.
45	Togo . . . . .				Use wood only.
46	Kinistino . . . . .				Use wood only.
47	Davidson....	None.....	70 cars to January 1 .....	No idea .. . . .	Outlook very serious ; will be a lot of suffer- ing if something is not done quickly.
48	Lang... ..	None... ..	70 cars for winter...	No promise. ....	Outlook very grave.
49	Alameda.....	1 car. . . . .	1 car a day to end..	No idea.	
50	Warman. ....	None...	160 tons to January.. 1 car a week after..	Expecting some every day.	
51	Bladworth...	None.. . . .			Wire stating people suf- fering right now ; not a pound of coal to be had.
52	Davidson.....	None.. . . .			People in dire want ; farmers coming 75 miles to go back without fuel.
53	Osler.. . . .	None . . . . .	400 tons to January 1 300 tons for balance...	100 tons	
54	Heward . . . .	None.. . . .			Situation serious ; great suffering will result if drastic measures not taken immediately.



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## IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF WORK SUGGESTED.

Having these facts before me, and knowing that settlement negotiations under the most favourable circumstances would probably extend over three or four days, believing, moreover, that the cause which had prevented the managing director from coming on to Lethbridge might prolong his absence for some days and would certainly to some extent delay proceedings, I felt that, if at all possible, some means should be devised, whereby work at the mines might be immediately resumed to the fullest extent, settlement negotiations to be subsequently continued without prejudice to the interests of either of the parties. I therefore decided, in view of all the circumstances, and particularly the fact that actual suffering was being occasioned to a large number of families, to suggest to the parties that work be resumed on conditions as they were prior to the commencement of the strike, upon the understanding that an effort should be made to forthwith settle all differences by conciliation, and, failing an adjustment of any points through mutual agreement, the same to be referred to arbitration. I then drafted the following letter, a copy of which I addressed to 'The representatives of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company' and 'The representatives of the late employees of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company at present on strike,' respectively.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., November 23, 1906.

SIRS,—I have received this morning from the Saskatchewan government communications which state that the utmost distress is existing throughout that province on account of an actual coal famine at the present time, and that this distress increases hourly, with the prospect of consequences the most alarming, if immediate relief is not afforded. From the interviews which I have had with representatives of each of the parties to the present dispute and from circumstances which have arisen, it appears to me probable that any settlement which it may be possible to reach will be as a result of negotiations necessarily more or less prolonged.

It seems desirable, therefore, to consider if some means cannot be found whereby, in the public interest and to save families from freezing in their homes, work at the Lethbridge mines cannot be resumed immediately, the parties agreeing to a *modus operandi* which will permit of the differences between them being amicably adjusted without prejudice to the interests of either, and at the same time afford as speedy relief as may be possible to those who are experiencing actual suffering from a continuance of the present dispute.

It would appear that such a *modus operandi* might be arranged were the respective parties to the dispute to agree to refer to arbitration such differences as it may not be possible to adjust by conciliation; pending further conciliation proceedings and a possible arbitration, the company on its part agreeing to accept the services of the men formerly in its employ so far as the same can be utilized in increasing the output of the mines to their fullest capacity as rapidly as possible; the men on their part agreeing to waive all questions of change of conditions until such time as an agreement may be arrived at by conciliation or arbitration, on the understanding that the terms of such agreement shall so far as possible be made to apply in the case of each employee from the date at which such employee may return to work, so that he may have the full benefit of any advantages accruing thereunder as if such agreement had been in force at the time of his returning to the company's service.

I would be obliged if you would kindly inform me at your earliest convenience if such a *modus operandi* would, in view of the great public emergency, be acceptable to you as one of the parties to the present dispute.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Deputy Minister of Labour.

I delivered this letter in person to the committee of the employees and the general manager of the company, respectively, explaining at the time of doing so the reasons which had prompted me in taking this step. I also read over to each of the parties the communications which I had received from the Saskatchewan government, with a view of impressing them with the gravity of the situation, and of enabling them to realize how important it was, in the presence of what threatened to become a national



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calamity, that the differences which had kept them apart in the past should be forgotten, and an immediate understanding come to, which, without prejudice to their respective interests, would afford the relief the public was so earnestly demanding.

## ATTITUDE OF PARTIES.

On the evening of the same day I received the following reply from the committee representing the interests of the men:—

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., November 23, 1906.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of Labour,  
Lethbridge, Alta.

DEAR SIR,—Acting on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America, to which organization the late employees of the A. R. & I. Co. belong, we desire to answer your communication, and in order to bring to a close the dispute now existing at the Lethbridge mines, we beg to submit the following proposals, provided that the company will waive their objection to their employees belonging to the United Mine Workers of America and will agree to open negotiations and endeavour to formulate an agreement similar to prevailing agreements in this coal field.

And provided that upon a failure to agree on any question or questions in dispute, the company will agree to submit the question or questions in dispute to an arbitration board composed of four members, two to be chosen by the company, and two to be chosen by the men now on strike.

In the event of their failure to agree the arbitration board to have full power to call in an umpire, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

The arbitrators to be chosen shall not be mine operators or miners.

The arbitration board to have full power to render a decision which shall be binding on both parties for a term commencing on the date of resumption of operations and terminating on November 1, 1907.

If the above proposals are accepted by the company, we agree to advise our men to return to work immediately upon the understanding that the men now on strike be given preference in employment before strangers.

The above proposals are offered on behalf of our organization, because we realize that considerable suffering prevails in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan owing to the shortage of fuel. Being desirous of alleviating the sufferings of innocent people we have agreed to your intervention and propose the foregoing.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the workmen now on strike.

(Signed) F. H. SHERMAN,  
JOS. SHARP,  
PETER PATTERSON,  
JOHN R. GALVIN,  
DONALD McNAB,  
S. A. B. CRABB.

Owing to the difficulty the general manager had in communicating by wire with the managing director, I did not receive a reply from the company until the afternoon of Sunday, the 25th. The following is a copy of the communication then received.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., November 25, 1906.

Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Deputy Minister of Labour,  
Lethbridge, Alta.

DEAR SIR,—Answering yours of the 23rd inst., it is needless at this time to go over the history of the Lethbridge coal strike.

The company believed and still believes that it was paying its men fair wages at the time of the strike, and no evidence has as yet been furnished to the contrary.

One principal point at issue was an increase of wages. The mine was shut down for about three months, and as the majority of the men refused to return to work, we started mining coal with new men.

We know that if such of our old experienced men as we could employ were to return to work at once we could increase our output more rapidly than by breaking in new men.

We are the pioneers in the coal mining industry in this country, and operated our mines until a few years ago—covering a period of at least 15 years—without one cent of profit to our proprietors, and it cannot be claimed that we ever tried to take advantage of the public.

We realize the seriousness of the situation, and to aid, in so far as we are able, in relieving the distress that will be occasioned by a shortage of coal this winter, we are prepared to discuss an increase of wages with any persons you see fit to call in as representing the men.

I have had the greatest difficulty in communicating with the managing director since your



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arrival here, owing to his having been called to Ottawa on account of illness in his family, and regret the delay in giving you an answer, which is, that, in order to relieve the situation, the company is prepared to increase the wages of the men.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) P. L. NAISMITH,  
General Manager.

#### JOINT CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

Having received replies from both parties, I acquainted each with the nature of the reply received from the other. It will be observed that in the reply received from the men, a conditional arbitration only was accepted and that the reply from the company made no reference to arbitration. I learned from the general manager that the company for reasons of its own was not prepared to consider the proposal of arbitration. On the other hand, the management contended that the question of wages being a main contention, a settlement might be more readily and speedily effected if a joint conference to discuss the matter could be arranged, though I was given to understand that questions other than the wages question would not be considered at such a conference.

At six o'clock on Sunday afternoon, I explained the company's position to the committee representing the men. At nine o'clock on the same evening the committee informed me that, having read the general manager's letter and taken all things into consideration, they were prepared to meet the general manager and discuss the situation with him. I then arranged for a conference, which commenced an hour later and lasted until nearly two o'clock on Monday morning.

#### RESULT OF CONFERENCE.

As a result of this conference, which was conducted in a friendly manner throughout, what appeared to be a basis of settlement was reached. The company made certain important concessions, the representatives of the men withdrew altogether certain of their demands. One or two points alone were left over for further consideration. I was requested to draft a memorandum of the points upon which the parties appeared to be agreed, and it was arranged that a further conference would take place at a later hour on Monday morning.

During the conference on Sunday night, one point on which no agreement appeared possible was the acceptance by the men of a clause which the company insisted should be a part of any agreement arrived at, as a security against discrimination between union and non-union men on the part either of the company or any of its employees. I was informed by the men on Monday morning that if this clause were insisted upon in the form in which it had been drafted by the company, negotiations might as well cease. However, from talks which I had with members of the committee, I felt there was reason for believing that the difficulty in regard to this clause being satisfactorily overcome, a settlement might be possible on the basis of what had been mutually agreed upon at the conference. I therefore devoted my energies on Monday to endeavouring on the one hand to get the company to modify the stand which it had taken in reference to this clause, and on the other, to persuade the men to overcome their objection to it. Each of the parties had conceded the principle involved in the



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clause at the conference and the representatives of the men had said that they were prepared to accept all that it implied on a verbal understanding, but objected to having it included in any terms of settlement in the form in which it had been drafted. Being cognizant of these facts, I drafted a clause which to my mind guaranteed all the rights and privileges secured to all parties under the company's clause, but which I believed was worded in a manner to which exception could not with reason be taken. I then endeavoured to have each of the parties compromise on this point by an acceptance of the clause I had drafted.

By Monday night the committee representing the men, realising the responsibility which they were assuming in holding out against a settlement except upon the terms which they themselves were prepared to accept, decided to refer the stand which they had taken in regard to the settlement to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and to abide by his ruling in the matter. Two of the committee were accordingly delegated to go to Indianapolis to see Mr. Mitchell, and they arranged to leave Lethbridge on the following night. This was the situation on Monday night, the 26th.

## A CRISIS REACHED.

On Tuesday morning the following open letter, addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada, came to my notice in the press:—

## LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT OF RAMSAY.

BLADWORTH, SASK., Nov. 19, 1906.

DEAR SIR WILFRID,—The hamlet of Bladworth is the supplying point for settlers in approximately twelve townships surrounding.

These townships have approximately 50 settlers each settled therein. The country is open rolling prairie, devoid of trees. The settlers depend for fuel on wood and coal obtained at the nearest railway station, Bladworth. The local dealers secure their wood from the Prince Albert country, and their coal from the Galt Mines, Lethbridge. No coal has been obtained from this latter source since April last. One car was obtained from Banff in September last, since which no coal has been received here. Ten cars are under orders from Lethbridge, and none delivered. One car is ordered from Estevan and promised by the mine operator for December 17 next.

Wood has been ordered from the Cowan Company, Prince Albert, and their answer is:—

'We have neither slabs, edgings nor cuttings, and though we have inquired we are unable to purchase any cordwood—there is none in the city.'

Settlers have been burning lumber at \$30 a thousand, willow bramble, twisted hay and grain. These sources are well-nigh exhausted.

Dr. J. Fyfe reports from observation that no fuel is in the settlers' hands, and that suffering and perhaps death will ensue therefrom. All public shools are closed for want of fuel. The Saskatchewan Hotel, a thirty-roomed house, has but one fire.

A blizzard has been blowing on November 15, 16 and 17, with zero weather. I leave you, sir, to imagine what the condition of your fellow-subjects is in the electoral district of Batoche, a name not unknown in history. This condition is not local, but general.

We are informed that those persons operating the mines of the people are disputing over their rights—regardless of the right of the people to live.

I would respectfully ask that you, sir, put an end to a dispute that is intolerable, and the maintenance of which endangers the life and happiness (inalienable rights of all free people) of all settlers.

I ask you, sir, on behalf of a suffering people, that by the powers vested in you the right of eminent domain be exercised.

I can assure you, sir, without exaggeration, that this matter is one of life and death to the settlers here, one requiring immediate action.

Your obedient humble servant,

WM. L. RAMSAY,  
Chairman of Committee.

To the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier,  
Premier of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.



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Having read this letter I discussed it with the committee representing the men. I pointed out how, in a crisis such as it depicted, every hour was a matter of the most serious import. I dwelt upon the time it would take for the committee to go to Indianapolis and return to Lethbridge and of the possible suffering which might be occasioned to a large number of families in the interval. By Tuesday night we had reached a point where I had what I believed to be a sufficient assurance from the men that the clause which I had drafted should be acceptable to them, and had I been able to obtain from the company a similar assurance, a settlement, I believe, might have been reached without further delay on the basis of what had been mutually agreed upon at the joint conference. About eight o'clock that night I was, however, informed that my clause had been submitted to the managing director, and that word had been received that the clause originally drafted by the company must not be changed.

#### ACTION TAKEN TO AVOID DELAY.

I felt that once the situation were understood by the managing director he would see no objection to the clause I had drafted being substituted for his own, but I knew it would be a matter of a day or two before he could be sufficiently informed of the nature of the crisis and make known his final decision. It will be remembered that he was in Ottawa at the time, and that all communication with him had to be conducted by wire. The experience of the preceding days had shown that communication by wire was most uncertain and that considerable delays were inevitable. Moreover, there was not a certainty that the managing director would remain in Ottawa and there was the possibility of wires failing altogether to reach him for the course of a day or two. I knew that to go to Indianapolis and return to Lethbridge would take the members of the committee who had been delegated to refer the situation to President Mitchell a week or ten days, and there was the possibility that some misunderstanding as to the exact position of affairs might arise while there which would further delay matters. I had, therefore, to decide whether it was better to wait in Lethbridge and run the risk of misunderstanding arising as well as communication being cut off through storms or from other cause, or go along with the representatives of the men to Indianapolis, so that I would be in a position to assure them positively of the company's final attitude as soon as word arrived, and if the occasion appeared to require it, discuss the matter with Mr. Mitchell himself. I was fully conscious that, as a government officer, I would be subjected to considerable public criticism on the part of some not familiar with all the facts were I to go to Indianapolis, but with people facing acute suffering and the possible danger of death through freezing in their homes. I felt that I would be guilty of an unpardonable wrong if I refrained, at the risk of possible criticism, from making any step which would help to bring about a speedy termination of the strike. I decided, therefore, to go to Indianapolis with the representatives of the men. Before doing so, however, I had an assurance from these representatives that if matters could be arranged to their satisfaction before we reached Indianapolis or after we were there, they had authority to declare the strike at an end, and that a wire from Indianapolis to other officers of the union at Lethbridge would be sufficient to bring the strikers together in a meeting within a few hours and secure their ratification of the action of those whom they had authorized to act on their behalf.



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## END OF THE STRIKE.

We left Lethbridge shortly after midnight on Tuesday and arrived in Indianapolis on Saturday morning. On Wednesday morning I endeavoured, in a communication to the managing director, to acquaint him fully with the nature of the crisis. Before leaving I arranged with the general manager at Lethbridge to wire me to Indianapolis the company's final decision and I left both parties a copy of the terms mutually agreed upon at the conference. Matters turned out precisely as I expected they would. When we reached Indianapolis, I received the following telegram from the general manager at Lethbridge:—

‘Managing director still thinks our clause fair to all parties, but under circumstances existing in country, is willing to accept your substitute clause provided all other conditions are accepted.’

I showed this wire to the representatives of the men with whom I had gone to Indianapolis, gave them an assurance in the name of the government that the company had accepted the clause which I had drafted and the conditions agreed to at the joint conference, and an hour later the strike was declared at an end.

I had no interview with Mr. Mitchell; the president of the district union, who was one of the committee who went to Indianapolis, and who had been given authority to take final action in the matter, stated that these conditions were acceptable to the men and that he had therefore declared the strike at an end. He showed me a telegram which he was sending to the representatives at Lethbridge informing them of the decision reached. This ended the negotiations.

## WORK RESUMED AT THE MINES.

I am informed that immediately the wire from the district president at Indianapolis was received at Lethbridge the remaining members of the committee at that point called a meeting of the men. This meeting was held on Sunday, December 2, and the decision of their representatives declaring the strike at an end on the basis of the settlement reached was ratified by the men. The same evening representatives of the men informed the company that the terms of settlement had been ratified, and that the men were prepared to return to work immediately. Monday morning, the day following, the former employees of the company presented themselves at the colliery office. All the hands that it was possible to take on were engaged, but a number of the regular miners were obliged to wait until the rooms and galleries in which they were to work were cleared and made ready for them in the portions of the mine which during the strike had not been in operation. The company commenced the employment of double shifts and it was expected that within a short time the mines would be hoisting coal to their fullest capacity.

## NATURE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

In the basis of settlement reached an increase of wages amounting to practically an extra ten per cent for most of its employees was granted by the company, which also agreed to the appointment of a check-weighman to protect the interests of the men,



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and to deduct from its employees through the pay-roll, the amount necessary for the payment of such check-weighman; except in the case of deductions for the check-weighman the company was not to make any collections through the pay-roll, save in respect to rent, doctor and hospital fees, coal, powder, oil, and other supplies furnished by the company, and, if the men so desired, for a sick benefit fund and library. It was agreed that the company would not object to its employees being or not being members of any organization, but all employees, whether members of an organization or not, were to be upon an equality in the company's employment. Preference in employment before strangers was to be given by the company to any of its employees involved in the strike, provided they made application within a reasonable time. To avoid the possibility of future strikes or lockouts it was agreed that in the event of a dispute or grievance arising on the part of one or more of its employees which could not be adjusted through a reference to the pit boss, the same might be appealed to the superintendent of the mine, and further, if necessary, to the general manager, and a committee of two of the company's employees were to be allowed to appear on behalf of an employee or employees seeking redress; failing an adjustment by appeal to the general manager, the matter was to be referred to arbitration, both parties agreeing to abide by the award of the arbitrators. The terms set forth the manner in which the arbitrators were to be appointed. The strikers withdrew their demands for a complete recognition of the union, for the deduction of union dues by the company, for an eight-hour day, and other less important concessions.

#### THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The following is a memorandum in detail of the terms and conditions on which the strike was settled, a certified copy of which has been given to each of the parties:—

MEMORANDUM of terms and conditions agreed to on December 1, 1906, by the representatives of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and the representatives of its employees on strike, respectively, as a basis of settlement of the strike commenced at Lethbridge, Alta., on March 9, 1906.

The company will permit the appointment of a check-weighman whenever the men so desire, and is willing to deduct from its employees through the pay roll the amount necessary for the payment of such check-weighman.

The company will, except in the case of deductions for the payment of the check-weighman, make no collections through the pay roll, save in respect to rent, doctor, and hospital fees, coal, powder, oil, and other supplies furnished by the Company, and if the men so desire, for the sick benefit fund and the library.

The company agrees that any of its employees involved in the strike shall be given preference in employment before strangers, provided they make application within a reasonable period.

The company does not object to its employees being or not being members of any organization, but all employees of the company, whether members of an organization or not, shall be upon an equality in the company's employment.

It is the desire of the company that its employees, without distinction, shall work together harmoniously and shall receive fair treatment in all respects, but whenever there shall be a dispute or grievance on the part of one or more of the men which cannot be adjusted by a reference to the pit boss the same may be appealed to the superintendent of the mine, and failing an adjustment by him, may be further appealed to the general manager of the company. The man or men seeking redress may make the necessary representations in person or through the mediation of a committee of two of the company's employees. Failing an adjustment by an appeal to the general manager, the company's employees may, if they so desire, refer the matter in dispute to arbitration, and both parties shall agree to abide by the award of the arbitrators. The arbitrators shall in the first place be two in number, representatives respectively of the company and the men, and shall not be either mine operators or miners. In the event of the failure of the arbitrators to come to an agreement they shall endeavour to select a third arbitrator, and in the event of their being unable to agree upon such a third arbitrator they shall request the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta to act as such third arbitrator, or to name some one to act in his behalf, and the award of the majority of the arbitration board thus constituted shall be final. The costs of the arbitration to be borne as the board of arbitrators may direct.



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SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

All coal to be paid for on screened basis, one ton being considered 2,000 pounds.

	Cents per Ton.
Pick mining rate for pillar and stump work.. . . .	66
Pick mined rooms to be paid at the rate of.. . . .	82
Machine runners (rooms).. . . .	13
Machine scrapers (rooms).. . . .	09
Machine loaders (rooms).. . . .	50
Machine runners (narrow work).. . . .	19
Machine scrapers (narrow work).. . . .	14
Machine loaders (narrow work).. . . .	77

UNDERGROUND DAY WORK.

	Cents per Hour.
Brattice men.. . . .	30
Timbermen.. . . .	30
Drivers.. . . .	30
Track layers.. . . .	30
Miners on company's work.. . . .	30
Couplers (men).. . . .	30
Couplers (boys).. . . .	15 to 25, according to age
Switch boys.. . . .	11 to 25, according to age
Grippers.. . . .	30
Pipe fitters' helper.. . . .	30
Pumpmen.. . . .	32
Cagers.. . . .	30
Car pushers.. . . .	30
Stablemen.. . . .	\$65 per month
Pick carriers.. . . .	11 to 25, according to age
Clutchmen.. . . .	30

OUTSIDE LABOUR.

	Cents per Hour
Top cagers.. . . .	24
Dumpers.. . . .	24
Car trimmers.. . . .	24
Greasers (boys).. . . .	10 to 17 according to age
Screen engine tender.. . . .	24
Box car loader engineer.. . . .	30
Slate pickers (boys).. . . .	10 to 17 according to age
Tally boys.. . . .	12½
Timbermen.. . . .	24
Blacksmith.. . . .	35
Blacksmith helper.. . . .	24
Leading carpenter.. . . .	35
Carpenter helpers.. . . .	24
Car repairers.. . . .	28
Machinists.. . . .	30 to 35
Machinists' helpers.. . . .	24
Hoisting engineers.. . . .	35
Haulage engineers.. . . .	30
Leading firemen (man holding certificate).. . . .	30
Firemen helpers and ash wheelers.. . . .	24
Other outside labourers.. . . .	20

All other conditions and prices to remain on the same basis as they were previous to March last.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STRIKE AND ITS EFFECTS.

Inasmuch as a settlement of this important strike has been reached and work resumed at the mines, it is, perhaps, unnecessary, as well as inadvisable, to comment upon the causes which were responsible for the strike or its continuance over so long a period of time. The calamity which threatened the country and the possible recurrence from similar causes of a like condition are, however, a sufficient justification for not passing over the whole matter in silence. In looking at a situation, so much



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depends on the point from which it is viewed as to the estimate likely to be placed upon it. From the company's standpoint, there appears to have been much that was exasperating in the manner in which the strike was declared. From the men's standpoint, there appears to have been cause for exasperation also, at the manner in which their efforts to secure a consideration of their demands were met by the company. I cannot but feel that a little more tact and a disposition to understand aright the position of the other by each of the parties might have averted the whole trouble. Certainly, had the parties been prepared to view their actions with the same regard to the interests of the public that they finally came to view them, the strike would never have continued so long. In the settlement which was reached, both parties, I believe, made concessions in view of the great public emergency, which they would not have made had they not been moved by humanitarian considerations. Up to this point, however, the struggle, so far as third parties were concerned, appears to have been purely selfish. Until brought face to face with the serious situation which the long continuance of the dispute had produced, the public does not seem to have come in for any consideration whatever.

When it is remembered that organized society alone makes possible the operation of mines to the mutual benefit of those engaged in the work of production, a recognition of the obligations due society by the parties is something which the State is justified in compelling if the parties themselves are unwilling to concede it. In any civilized community private rights should cease when they become public wrongs. Clearly, there is nothing in the rights of parties to a dispute to justify the inhabitants of a province being brought face to face with a fuel famine amid winter conditions, so long as there is coal in the ground, and men and capital at hand to mine it. Either the disputants must be prepared to leave the differences which they are unable to amicably settle to the arbitrament of such authority as the State may determine most expedient, or make way for others who are prepared to do so.

What I know of conditions in the Canadian West leads me to believe that the labour troubles in the mines which this country has been forced to witness during the present year, will not be without repetition, at some future time, unless, and this, I fear, is improbable, the attitude of the parties towards each other becomes vastly different than it has been in the past, or some machinery is devised by the State—either the federal or provincial government—whereby the parties will be obliged to refer to an impartial tribunal such differences as, failing of amicable adjustment, are likely to lead to a lockout or strike.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

The Parliament of Canada has already enacted legislation which has done much towards preventing industrial conflicts and furthering industrial peace. The Conciliation Act was passed in 1900. This measure is designated 'An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of Trade Disputes.' The experience of six years has shown that in practically all cases in which intervention under this Act has been requested and accepted a speedy termination of existing strikes or lockouts has been effected, and the list is one which includes several of the most serious and important disputes



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which have taken place in Canada during that period of time. The Conciliation Act is a voluntary measure and does not contain any element of compulsion. In 1903, Parliament went one step further and introduced an element of compulsion in 'An Act to aid in the settlement of Railway Labour Disputes.' Under this Act, in the case of a threatened or existing strike or lockout on any railway, the government, through the Minister of Labour, has power to compel an investigation under oath into the causes of the difference. Since this Act was passed, there has not been a single strike or lockout on any of the railroads of Canada which has been of sufficient magnitude or duration to interrupt the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers or freight, or endanger the safety of any person employed on a railway train, while the Act in the one case in which the provisions have been invoked is known to have been the means of averting a far reaching and serious strike on the second largest railway system of the Dominion.

The purpose of Parliament in enacting both the Conciliation and Railway Labour Disputes Acts might, it seems to me, be considerably furthered were an act applicable to strikes and lockouts in coal mines, similar in some of its features to the Railway Labour Disputes Act, also enacted. Inasmuch as coal is in this country one of the foremost necessities, on which not only a great part of the manufacturing and transportation industries, but also, as the recent experience has shown, much of the happiness and life itself depends, it would appear that if legislation can be devised, which, without encroaching upon the recognized rights of employers and employees, will at the same time protect the public, the State would be justified in enacting any measure which will make the strike or lockout in a coal mine a thing of the past. Such an end, it would appear, might be achieved, at least in part, were provision made whereby, as in the case of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, all questions in dispute might be referred to a board empowered to conduct an investigation under oath, with the additional feature, perhaps, that such reference should not be optional but obligatory, and pending the investigation and until the board has issued its finding the parties be restrained, on pain of penalty from declaring a lockout or strike.

In view of past experience and the present situation, I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the attention of Parliament be, at as early a date as possible, invited to a consideration of some such or other measure with a view of preventing a possible recurrence of an experience such as this country has been forced to witness during the past month, and of promoting in the interests of the whole people the cause of industrial peace.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

*Deputy Minister of Labour.*

The recommendation with which this report concludes was promptly accepted and acted upon by the government. The report was made to the minister on December 8, a week later it was published in the *Labour Gazette*, and on the same day the Minister of Labour gave notice in the House of Commons of his intention to introduce a Bill to aid in the settlement of disputes.



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A Bill drafted along the lines of the suggestion contained in the report was presented, and after considerable debate was enacted on March 22, as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.'

#### THE STRIKE OF TELEPHONE OPERATORS AT TORONTO, ONT.

The strike of Bell Telephone operators at Toronto, Ont., was the outcome of a change of hours determined on by the management of the company at that point. On January 24, notices were posted stating that the experiment of a 5 hour day had proved a failure and that it had therefore been deemed desirable to revert to the old schedule of 8 hours. A new schedule of salaries showing some increase over that paid under the 5 hour schedule was also posted. Many of the operators, all of whom were females, contended that the change from five to eight hours would occasion a strain which it would be impossible to stand without serious injury to health, and also that the proposed change in the wage schedule was out of all proportion to the number of hours to be worked. A strike threatened as a consequence and on Wednesday, January 30, the following telegram was received at the Department of Labour:—

TORONTO, ONT., January 29, 1907.

Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

A strike of telephone operators is very imminent here, and likely to occur on Friday. The time of the operators is to be lengthened from five to eight hours. They say that it is a physical impossibility with our enormous telephone business to stand the strain of such long hours. The company refuses to deal with them in any way. Could you not come up to-night or to-morrow and make an effort to relieve the situation in the public interest, which will be seriously affected by a strike.

(Signed) E. COATSWORTH,

*Mayor.*

To this telegram the following reply was sent by the Minister of Labour:—

' OTTAWA, January 30, 1907.

E. COATSWORTH, Esq.,

Mayor of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Your telegram to Mr. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, stating that a strike of telephone operatives is imminent and likely to occur at Toronto on Friday, and requesting his intervention, has been submitted to me.

I have had pleasure in directing Mr. King to proceed at once to Toronto to lend the good offices of the Department of Labour, with a view to averting the threatened strike, and of effecting an amicable settlement of the differences between the company and its operators.

In sending my deputy to act on behalf of the government in this dispute, I trust that both parties will show a disposition to be governed in their actions towards each other by a due regard for the public interests involved and that considering the necessity of an uninterrupted and continuous operation of the telephone service, the parties will, failing an adjustment of their differences before Friday, be prepared, in order to avert a strike, to accept such method of amicable settlement as Mr. King may suggest, and, as in the public interest, as well as in the interests of the parties themselves, may seem reasonable and fair.

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,

*Minister of Labour.*



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The Deputy Minister of Labour accordingly proceeded immediately to Toronto, arriving there on the morning of January 31. After an interview with the mayor, at which by request of the mayor, Mr. John Armstrong, secretary of the Ontario Labour Bureau, was present. Mr. King and Mr. Armstrong called on Mr. J. K. Dunstan, the local manager of the Bell Telephone Company, Toronto. While these gentlemen were discussing the situation, the threatened strike took place, the employees alleging that their action had been precipitated by a demand on the part of the company that each should sign a statement declaring her intention either to continue in the service and report regularly for duty or to forthwith resign from the service of the company.

Mr. King and Mr. Armstrong endeavoured immediately to arrange a joint conference between officers of the company and representatives of the employees and to have the company agree to refer to arbitration those points of the dispute which could not be settled by such a conference, the former hours and schedule to continue in force in the meantime. A communication having this end in view was addressed by Mr. King to the local manager of the company during Thursday, January 31, to which, on the succeeding day, the following reply was received:—

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.,

TORONTO, February 1, 1907.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Labour, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 31st January, expressing a willingness to lend the good offices of the Dominion Department of Labour towards effecting a settlement of the differences which exist between the company and a portion of its operators in this city, making a suggestion that pending a conference and such further negotiations between the parties as may be mutually agreed upon, the operators be allowed to return under the old schedule of rates and hours. On behalf of the company, I beg to state that had this request been received before the operating staff, or rather a portion of it, precipitated trouble by striking yesterday about 1 p.m., the company would gladly have acceded. The action above referred to has now made it impossible for reasons explained more fully to you in conversation. The difference is one of principle. What was originally a temporary relief to off-set the discomforts of operating while the main exchange was being reconstructed, was continued as an experiment based upon the principle of rapid work for five hours at smaller salary as against the usual practice of a lighter load continued for an ordinary day at a higher rate of payment. The experiment was tried exhaustively and under most favourable conditions. It has proved an absolute failure, detrimental to the service, injurious to the health of the operators, and those in direct charge of the Traffic Department, who were most favourable to its adoption, are now most pronounced in its condemnation. In view of the practical knowledge and experience gained during this experiment, the company cannot in justice to its subscribers or to the health and comfort of its operating staff continue the plan condemned by all who are charged with the duty of maintaining the service.

The company appreciate highly the motives by which you are actuated, and the fact that you have come to Toronto to act in the capacity named in your letter, and strongly desire that for the information of yourself, your government, the general public, and the operators, you will make a full investigation in order that you may form an accurate judgment upon the course the company has taken. I can only again



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assure you of our willingness to give full information. We recognize our duty to the public, and believe that at the present moment satisfactory service is being furnished to all subscribers, as every switchboard position at every Exchange in the city is now filled by a competent operator.

There may be matters of detail capable of improvement and these will be adjusted as satisfactorily as possible with our staff. In conclusion I would add that as an evidence of the fact that this company has not abused its position towards its operators, there has been no previous strike during the 27 years of its history.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) J. K. DUNSTAN,  
*Local manager*

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On the evening of February 1, over four hundred of the operators met in the Labour Temple, Toronto, and passed the following resolution, a copy of which was given to the Deputy Minister of Labour to forward to the minister:—

‘Whereas by the arbitrary action of the manager of the Bell Telephone Company, at Toronto, the operators, supervisors and monitors were compelled to leave the company’s employ in a body and thereby disorganize the service and cause serious inconvenience and delay to the general public of the city of Toronto.

And whereas the said employees having every confidence in the fairness and justice of their demands, proposed and agreed to submit all questions in dispute to a board of arbitrators.

And whereas the said company through its manager has refused a conference and such submission to arbitration.

And whereas the said employees are confident that the force of public opinion would, upon all the facts being made known upon oath, compel the said company to treat its employees fairly and justly.

And whereas the said employees are anxious that all the facts should be made public upon oath before a board of public enquiry.

Now, therefore, this meeting of operators, supervisors and monitors to the number of over 400, requests the Minister of Labour to cause a public enquiry to be made under oath into all matters in dispute between them and the said company, agreeing, in case said enquiry is ordered, to return to the company’s employ in order to prevent inconvenience to the public and a general disorganization of business, and to be bound by the finding of said board in all matters between themselves and the said company.’

The nature of the communication received from the local manager of the company and of the resolution passed by the employees was communicated to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa by telephone, and subsequently copies of the same were forwarded by mail. The deputy minister, in forwarding these documents, strongly recommended that inasmuch as the dispute in question was one having an important bearing on the health of women engaged in this form of industrial employment, a royal commission should be appointed to enquire fully into the matter. At noon on February 2, the deputy minister received the following telegram from the Minister of Labour:—



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OTTAWA, February 2, 1907.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Deputy Minister of Labour,  
King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

*Re* dispute between Bell Telephone Company and operators, government has decided to refer matter to royal commission, appointing yourself and Judge Winchester commissioners. Commission will be issued immediately.

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,  
*Minister of Labour.*

The commission was issued on the same day to Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, and his honour Judge Winchester, conferring upon them the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence under oath and to produce such documents and things as to the commission seemed requisite for a full investigation in to the matter referred to it.

The operators, in pursuance of their undertaking at the mass meeting of February 1, that in the event of the government causing an enquiry to be made into the subject, they would return to work at once, having learned of the action of the government, presented themselves at the office of the company on the morning of Monday, February 4, and many of them were immediately re-engaged.

A detailed account of the proceedings before the commission and the nature of the settlement effected will be found in the article which follows dealing with the commission and its work.

The following table, which is similar in form to the tables published in the reports of previous years, indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department was requested under the Conciliation Act during 1906-7, together with particulars as to the nature of their settlement or disposition:—



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII, A.R. No. 1.  
TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1900, DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1907.

Locality.	Trades or Industries affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date of intervention of department.	Date of settlement effected.	Disposition.
Lethbridge, Alta.....	Coal miners. . . . .	Demand for increase in wages and other changes.	500	Mar. 9, '06.	Nov. 22, '06	Dec. 1, '06.	An increase of ten per cent in wages granted; no discrimination on either side against union or non-union men.
Toronto, Ont.....	Telephone operators.	Against change in hours. . . . .	400	Jan. 31, '07.	Jan. 31, '07.	Feb. 1, '07.	Operators returned to work upon appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate subject of dispute. Important concessions were made by Bell Telephone Company during proceedings of Commission.



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### III.—INQUIRY BY ROYAL COMMISSION INTO A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY AND OPERATORS AT TORONTO.

An account has been given in the chapter on conciliation and arbitration in this report of the circumstances which occasioned the strike of the telephone operators in Toronto on January 31, 1907, which strike was the occasion of the appointment of a Royal Commission.

The following extracts from the order in council making provision for the investigation by the commissioners and which was attached to the commission will indicate more fully the scope of the commission and the circumstances under which it was appointed:—

On a report, dated February 2, 1907, from the Minister of Labour, stating that the mayor of Toronto, dated January 29 ultimo, requested the intervention of the Department of Labour for the purpose of averting a threatened strike of the employees of the Bell Telephone Company in that city, he directed Mr. Mackenzie King, the deputy minister, to proceed at once to Toronto and lend the good offices of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act with a view to effecting, if possible, a settlement of the differences.

The minister observes that the mayor stated in his communication to the department that the time of the operators was to be lengthened from five to eight hours; that they contended it was a physical impossibility with the enormous telephone business of the city of Toronto, to stand the strain of such long hours; that the company refused to deal with them in any way, and that a strike of the telephone operators would seriously affect the public interests.

The minister further states that Mr. Mackenzie King has reported that the anticipated strike occurred before there was opportunity of conferring with the parties; that having used his best efforts to effect a settlement, the company have stated that a joint conference between representatives of the parties is impossible, and that the company are unwilling to refer the subject of the difference to a board of arbitration. That the operators affected are willing to accept a joint conference or to leave the matter to arbitration and abide by the award of the arbitrator. Further, that the company have stated that they strongly desire that for the information of the government, the general public, and the operators a full investigation be made that an accurate judgment may be formed upon the course the company have taken, that the operators have stated that they also desire a full investigation, and will agree in the event of the government appointing a board of inquiry to return immediately to the company's service upon the schedule of rates and hours the company have proposed and abide by the findings of such board.

The minister is of opinion that it is in the public interest that this dispute should be terminated as speedily as possible, and both because of the nature of the dispute and the express wish of the parties it is desirable that a full investigation should be made



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into the subject of the difference, and that to this end a commission should be immediately appointed to make expeditious and careful inquiry into the said dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof, and the right settlement thereof.

The minister, therefore, recommends that it be referred to William Lyon Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, and to His Honour John Winchester, senior judge of the County Court of the county of York, as commissioners under the provisions of Part I. of chapter 104 of the revised statutes, 1906, commonly called the 'Inquiries Act,' to hold and conduct such inquiry with all the powers conferred upon commissioners by the said Part.

The minister further recommends that the commissioners report that the Minister of Labour the evidence and proceedings with all possible despatch and make such recommendations as to them seem advisable.

Mr. Mackenzie King was appointed chairman of the commission.

Immediately upon receipt of the Royal Commission of February 4, the commissioners commenced their inquiry by visiting several exchanges of the company in the city in order to acquaint themselves with duties required of the operators, their method of working, and also with the apparatus and appliances used in the service of the operators. The examination of the witnesses commenced on the following morning and was continued from day to day until February 18, during which time seventy witnesses were examined, including a number of the company's officials and employees, and leading members of the medical profession in Toronto.

The parties to the dispute followed the proceedings of the commission with close attention throughout, and were represented by able counsel whose assistance in disclosing and securing a consideration of all the relevant facts was of the utmost value and much facilitated the work of the commission. The company was represented by Mr. W. G. V. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. W. A. H. Kerr, and the operators by Mr. J. W. Curry, K.C.

The inquiry was a complete and searching one and brought a flood of light to bear upon the conditions under which women employing in this calling are obliged to work. The transcribed evidence extended over 1,700 type written foolscap pages exclusive of all exhibits. The commissioners might have prolonged the inquiry, but felt that through the evidence obtained and the documents and correspondence submitted they had been made fully acquainted with the material facts and circumstances, and that such additional evidence as might have been taken by fuller investigation, would have merely corroborated the facts as disclosed. Moreover, before the commission concluded its work important modifications were made by the company in the hour schedule under which it was originally intended the operators should be obliged to work.

The change in the schedule which occasioned the strike was a change from a day of five to a day of eight hours. The following extracts from a statement by the chairman of the commission before its sittings were concluded, to which statement no exception was taken by either of the parties or their counsel, will be sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of the modification in the schedule as originally proposed and the services rendered by the commission in this connection:—

'If we understand you rightly, and understand the evidence which has been given here, it would appear that when the strike took place the operators were under the im-



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pression that there were to be obliged to work eight hours, the day was to extend over nine hours, but was to be divided into two parts of four hour stretches, one four hour stretch, then an hour intermission, and then another four hour stretch. The work was to be carried on at the same pressure as it had been under the five hour system. As a result of the investigation thus far (of what has been said in evidence and of getting to an understanding of the intentions of the company) the position now is—the company intends that they shall work two hours, then have an intermission of half an hour, then work an hour and a half, then an intermission of an hour, then work two hours, then half an hour intermission, and then work one and a half hours; the day covering the same period of time, but they are to have seven hours actual work with a less pressure instead of eight hours at high pressure.

‘When we began to investigate this matter it was a question of the five hours continuous work against two four hour periods of continuous work with the impression, at all events, that both were at high pressure. We may take for granted that was the relative positions of the two situations at the time the strike occurred. Since that time we have come now to quite a different position altogether; the company undertakes in the first place, that instead of having eight hours work with an hour’s intermission there will be only seven hours work in the day, and that instead of having that work continuous, it will be broken into periods with half hour reliefs, morning and afternoon, and an hour intermission. There is the further undertaking that the pressure will be reduced, and it will be such a pressure as is moderate and not too great a tax upon the operators. . . . . That is a very different position than existed at the outset, and a position which had this inquiry taken place before any actual strike occurred, might conceivably have prevented the strike altogether.’

After conference with the committee representing the operators, counsel for the employees made the following statement in regard to the arrangement as above set forth:—

‘In respect to the matter that the commission asked me to consider with the girls, that is, the question of the seven hour switchboard, work work, two hours, then a half an hour intermission, then work one hour and a half, then an hour intermission, then two hours work and a half hour intermission, then one and a half hours work, at what is said to be low pressure, as compared with the five hours at high pressure, the opinion of the committee is that that is more in the interest of their health, but they say further that the seven hours work in that way is still too heavy a load for them, and it is not such hours of service when it is spread over 9 hours that they ought to be asked to work, that the strain is too great upon them for that period. I understand from Mr. Dunstan, and it is agreed between himself as representing the company, and myself as representing the girls, that no girl working in that way shall work at any time a longer period than two hours; that is, she shall not work for two hours and twenty minutes, or two hours and forty minutes and three hours, but she shall be relieved at the end of her two hour period. I understand also that. . . . there shall be no compulsory overtime, and I understand that to mean this, that in case of an accident, the street car service being delayed or something of that kind, and those coming to relieve cannot get there, emergencies arising over which the company has no control, that the girls will undertake to try and meet them, and that no compulsory work



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means of course that they shall not be compelled as a matter of habit of work overtime. . . . That the condition as a general condition of service shall be sufficiently pliable that they shall meet emergencies. Then in respect to the relief, that the work of relief shall not extend at any period over two hours, that the relief shall not be compelled to work any longer than two hours before they themselves get relief.'

It was further stated that it had been agreed that a girl leaving the service in the position of being a competent operator, earning a certain rate of wages, in the event of her again filling in an application and being taken back, she was to be taken back as an experienced operator in the same class if she could reasonably be expected to have had the same competency when she comes back as she had when she left, and her chances of advancement were to be the same.

That the net result of the changes introduced by the company on February 1, and the modifications of these changes effected as the result of the inquiry has been to ensure for the operators conditions of employment more advantageous to their health than the conditions against which the operators protested, or the conditions as they existed prior to the strike, will be apparent from the following statement made by the commission at the conclusion of its sittings, and the concurrence expressed therein by counsel for the employees.

The Chairman.—' You feel that the arrangement which the company has suggested this morning, and which has been come to as a result of this inquiry, is in so far as the condition and the health of the operators are concerned, more satisfactory than the arrangement that was in force before?

Mr. Curry (counsel for employees).—' Somewhat more satisfactory. I won't say how much, but that is always conditional of the fact that there must be low pressure.'

This arrangement was accepted by the operators as that under which they would agree to continue at work, on the understanding that it should be made the subject of consideration by the commission, and that the commission's finding should have a reference thereto.

Another important result effected by the commission was the re-instatement of all operators formerly in the employ of the company, many of whom, but for the facts brought out by the inquiry would not have regained the positions which they had left at the time of the strike. When the operators on the morning of February 4th (Monday), offered themselves for re-employment in accordance with the resolution passed at the mass meeting on the Tuesday night previous, a large number were taken on. The company, however, retained in its service a number of those who had been brought in from outside, and would give no undertaking that all its former operators would be re-engaged. In fact, it was stated that the company would not re-engage on any condition some of its former employees who had gone out on strike. Even this was a modification of the position which the company had intended at the outset to take. In a letter of January 30, from the president of the company at Montreal to the local manager at Toronto, the president had said: ' My personal feeling in the matter is that under no conditions would we take back an operator who actually leaves the service.' Also: ' Our strong point will be to show our utter independence of the disaffected operators, but I would not undertake to take back any who actually leave the



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service. An operator may ask for shorter hours and then decide that she will keep at work, but if she really leaves the service that will be final.' On January 31, the employees were asked to indicate their intentions in regard to the threatened strike by signing one of two papers marked respectively: 'We will continue in the service and report regularly for duty,' and 'we resign from the service to-day.' During the course of the inquiry the evidence was such as to cause the company to admit that the operators generally had not been fully aware of the details of relief and unloading that were to be afforded under the eight hour schedule, and that an increase in hours at the pressure which existed under the five hour schedule would have proven injurious to their health, and that the company could appreciate the right of the operators to protest to the management if, through lack of information, they had misconceived the change which was proposed, though the company deprecated the adoption of the strike form of protest. In view of these admissions the company on February 13, issued the following statement:—

'The company will re-employ all its former operators who desire to return, and will pay them the salaries to which the positions they held under the five hour system entitled them to under the 8-hour system. For instance, one who was a supervisor when she ceased work will receive supervisor's pay under the new schedule.

'Owing, however, to the promotions and arrangements already made by the company, it may not be possible to give the returning employees the work they were previously engaged on.'

Up to the time that these admissions were made by the company and this statement issued, the efforts of the commission had been directed in the main to an investigation of the causes which led up to the strike and an examination of the contentions of the parties in regard to their respective positions. The admissions of the company on February 13, and the nature and extent of the evidence which had been taken up to that time, caused the commissioners to feel that they were in a position, without the examination of further witnesses, to find in regard to the causes of the dispute and the relative positions of the parties. A resumption of work having been effected, all the former employees reinstated, and the public service in this manner safeguarded from further interruption, they continued the taking of evidence with special reference to the contention of the operators that the work under the hours of labour fixed by the new schedule was excessive and likely to prove injurious to their health. In this connection the views of many leading members of the medical profession in Toronto were obtained upon the merits of the respective contentions of the parties, and in particular upon the new schedule in respect of the duration and intensity of work, and the reliefs it afforded. The evidence thus adduced caused the company, on February 18, to present to the commission a further modification of the proposed arrangement of the 8-hour system as set forth on February 13, which modification provided, as already shown, for a further shortening of the working time and an extension of the relief periods.

The report of the commissioners had not been made at the close of the fiscal year. At the time the commission concluded its sittings, it was expected that it would be some little time before the report would be ready owing to the extent of the evidence



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and the important nature of the subject and complicated questions involved. It is believed, however, that when issued the report will constitute a valuable contribution to the economic literature of the Dominion having a bearing upon the subject of female employment. It is probable, also, that the opinions expressed and recommendations made by the commissioners, will have a very far reaching effect and may become the basis of legislation regulating in some particulars this class of employment.

This is the second important inquiry which has been made by the Dominion government within the past decade into conditions of employment of women and young girls in certain trades. The first was an inquiry made during the years 1897-98, into the methods adopted in carrying out government clothing contracts in Canada; the outcome of which inquiry was the adoption by the House of Commons in March, 1900, of what is known as 'the Fair Wages Resolution,' on which resolution the present fair wages policy of the government is based. It is not improbable that the final results of the recent inquiry will be as important and far reaching in their effect, while to the public of Toronto and the operators concerned the benefits already derived have been substantial and of the utmost value.



## IV.—THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the statement made in previous reports of the department to the effect that since the passing of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, in July, 1903, there has not been a strike on any of the railroads of the Dominion of such a nature as to seriously effect transportation, still remains true, notwithstanding that another year has been added to the record. There was happily during the past fiscal year not even occasion to apply the provisions of the Act to a threatened strike. There is reason to believe that the existence of the measure on the statutes, affording as it does a guarantee of publicity in the event of a failure by the parties to adjust their differences, has been the means of bringing about a settlement between parties themselves of threatened or existing disputes on the railways of the Dominion.

The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, and the Conciliation Act, 1900, were consolidated during the year in an 'Act respecting Conciliation and Labour,' (Chap. 96, R.S., 1906). When the Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities, was under discussion in the House of Commons, a clause was inserted whereby in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, a reference might be made for purposes of conciliation and investigation either under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act or under the provisions of that Act. The clauses of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act relative to this are as follows:—

5. Whenever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act: Provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

6. Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and such application does not relate to a dispute which is the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister, whose decision for such purpose shall be final, shall, within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply.

Railway companies and their employees have, therefore, in virtue of the recent legislation, the opportunity of choosing between the machinery provided by the Railway Labour Disputes Act of 1903, or the machinery provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, for purposes of a full investigation of their grievances.

Prior to or during such reference of the dispute between a railway company and its



employees under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or under the provision concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, it is unlawful for a railway company to cause a lockout or for its employees to go on strike.

The following forms have been adopted by the department for use in connection with the establishment of committees of conciliation, mediation and investigation, and boards of arbitrators under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act:—

FORM USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF CONCILIATION, MEDIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING RAILWAY DISPUTES IN THE CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

*In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act, and of a difference between*

.....  
*(Employer)*

AND

.....  
*(Employees)*

Whereas the employ.....ha.....duly applied for the appointment of a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation to which the said difference may be referred under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act;

And whereas the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Canada, hereinafter called the Minister is satisfied that the said difference is one to which the provisions of the said Act apply;

Now therefore, in pursuance of section 13 of the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister does hereby establish a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation, to be composed of.....

.....  
.....

to which Committee the said difference shall be and is hereby referred under the provisions of the said Act.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal of office at Ottawa the.....day of....., A.D. 19....

*Minister of Labour.*



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

FORM USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF ARBITRATORS  
UNDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING RAILWAY DISPUTES IN  
THE CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



## CANADA.

*In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act, and of a difference between*

.....

*(Employer)*

AND

.....

*(Employees)*

Whereas under the provisions of the said Act the said difference was referred to a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation composed of

.....

.....

and the Committee has reported that it has been unable to affect an amicable settlement.

And whereas the Honourable the Minister of Labour, hereinafter called the Minister, has decided to refer said difference to a Board of Arbitrators under the provisions of the said Act;

And whereas the said Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation is acceptable to the parties as a Board of Arbitrators;

Now therefore, it is witnessed that the Minister hereby establishes a Board of Arbitrators, to be composed of the members of the committee, to which board the said dispute is hereby referred, said board to have all the powers and duties by said Act conferred upon them in respect of the difference so referred to them.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal of office at Ottawa this.....day of.....A.D. 19....

*Minister of Labour.*



FORM OF SUBPOENA USED BY BOARD OF ARBITRATORS ESTABLISHED  
UNDER THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING RAILWAY DISPUTES IN  
THE CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

*In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act, and of a difference between*

.....

*(Employer)*

AND

.....

*(Employees)*

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of  
the Faith, Emperor of India.

To.....

WE COMMAND YOU to attend before the Board of Arbitrators appointed in the  
above matter, at....  
on....the ... day of... 19  
at the hour of.....in the.....noon, to give evidence in the  
above matter, and to bring with you at the time and place aforesaid, and produce before  
the board any books, papers or other documents or things in your custody or under  
your control in any way relating to the said matter.

WITNESS the Chairman of the said Board the.....  
day of.....19....

*Chairman.*



## V.—THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

‘The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,’ the intent of which is set forth more fully in the complete title, ‘An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries connected with public utilities,’ which was enacted during the year, was the most important piece of labour legislation passed in Canada since the creation of the Department of Labour in 1900. The new legislation, it may be said, was the natural sequence of the Conciliation Act of 1900 and the Railway Labour Disputes Act of 1903, both of which, as has been mentioned, are now incorporated in the Conciliation and Labour Act, Chap. 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. The circumstances leading immediately to the conception and introduction of the measure are set forth fully in that portion of the present annual report relating to the settlement of the coal miners’ strike at Lethbridge, Alta., under the Conciliation Act, in December, 1906. The object of the new legislation, which received the royal assent on March 22, 1907, is, as the complete title states, to aid in the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in so far as the same affect any form of public utilities. Such disputes obviously affect the public interest more closely than those that relate to other classes of labour and their prevention altogether, or, if that is impossible, their prompt and amicable settlement, is even more desirable than in the case of an ordinary labour trouble, since a cessation of work from strike or lockout in the case of a public utility involves not only loss to employers and employed, but grave inconvenience and possibly serious distress to the public at large. Of the total number of industrial disputes the proportion that concerns the operation of public utilities is very striking. Taking the six years during which records have been kept in the Department of Labour, it will be found that the total number of workpeople affected was 142,027, of which exactly one-third represented disputes in what are by general consent denominated public utilities, viz., mining, transport, street railways, telephony and telegraphy. The actual number of disputes in the public utility class of industries during that period is relatively small, being only 100 out of 715, but the average number of employees concerned in such disputes is so much larger than the general average that the total number affected was no less than 47,397. It goes without saying that such an interference with the ordinary routine of industrial life cannot take place without the gravest consequences to all concerned.

The fuel famine in the west during the past year, which was at least aggravated by reason of the prolonged strike at the Lethbridge coal mines, is an illustration of the intimate relation between the public utility industry and the public welfare. Severe as the situation actually became, it must have been infinitely worse had not the good offices of the Department of Labour resulted in effecting a settlement between the operators and the workmen.

Obviously, the public interest, not less than the interests of employer and employed, lies in the settlement of such disputes in their initial stages and before they have assumed so serious a form as a lockout or a strike. What, therefore, the new Act does is to require that any dispute arising in connection with the class of industries named shall be submitted to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation with a view to arriving at a settlement before a strike or a lockout can be legally brought about. This may be termed compulsory investigation, during which the parties in dispute will be brought necessarily face to face, and that measure of conference and discussion secured which in the past has usually been obtained only after the rigorous and harmful step of bringing about by the one side or the other a suspension of work. Further important provisions of the Act are those which require that employers and



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employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, and that pending the proceedings before a board, the relations to each other of the parties to the dispute shall remain unchanged, and neither party shall do anything tending to bring about respectively a lockout or a strike. One other section of the Act that should be emphasized is that which provides for the application of the statute to industries other than those connected with public utility when the parties to a dispute in such class of industries may so desire.

It will be interesting to glance at the machinery by which it is endeavoured to secure the investigation aimed at. The vital features of the Act are contained in section 5, viz.:—

‘Wherever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act; provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.’

and in section 56 (in part):

‘It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act: Provided, etc.’

A word of explanation will be in place in respect to the reference in the fifth section of the Act as quoted, and as appears in other sections, to a dispute between a railway company and its employees. Under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, the parties to a dispute between a railway company and its employees were enabled to refer such dispute for conciliation and arbitration under terms provided by the Act. Representations were made on behalf of some organizations of railway employees that the members of these organizations would prefer the former measure to the new one, they having become accustomed to its provisions and for other reasons, it being alleged, in particular, that the former measure provided a more expeditious and less expensive means of carrying on an investigation. This was not admitted to be the case, but to enable the parties to take advantage of the provisions of either Act, under section 5 of the present Act it is made optional with the parties to a dispute affecting railway employees to refer such dispute for investigation under the provisions of the present measure or under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, these last-named provisions representing the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, as it appears in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906; but reference of a dispute under the provisions of the one statute or the other must be made before a lockout or strike can be legally declared, the parties to such dispute being expressly included in the operation of section 56.

The Act provides that the Minister of Labour shall, within fifteen days from the date at which he receives an application for the appointment of a board, if satisfied that the provisions of the Act apply, establish such board under his hand and seal of office.



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The board shall consist of three members, who shall be appointed by the minister. One shall be appointed on the recommendation of the employer concerned in the dispute, and one on the recommendation of the employees so concerned; the third on the recommendation of these two.

The party making application for the board may make his recommendation for a representative on the board at the time his application is forwarded, but in any event both parties to the dispute must make their respective recommendations within five days after being required to do so by the minister, and in the event of their failing so to do, the minister is empowered to select and appoint a fit person to act. Similarly, if the two representatives of the parties to the dispute have not, at the end of five days after their appointments respectively, recommended a third member of the board, the minister appoints such third member. The third member of the board is to be chairman.

The members of this board are required to take an oath of office before entering on their duties and are equipped by the department with a secretary, stenographer or such other clerical assistance as may seem to the Minister to be necessary.

## METHOD OF ESTABLISHING BOARD.

The manner in which and the persons by whom an application for the appointment of a board is to be made are very fully set forth in the Act. Application forms are supplied by the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation on request, and must be accompanied, when forwarded to him in accordance with the Act, by a statement setting forth (1) the parties to the dispute; (2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including all claims or demands made by either party upon the other to which exception is taken; (3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected; and (4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute. The application must further be accompanied by a 'statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained.' Section 16 of the Act explains in detail the signatures that shall be necessary to the applications that may be respectively made under the Act.

So that both parties to the dispute may be made acquainted with the proceedings taken under the Act at the earliest moment possible and all unnecessary delay prevented, the applicant for the appointment of a board is required to send to the other party to the dispute a copy of the application at the same time he is transmitting the application to the registrar, and the second party to the dispute shall without delay prepare a statement in reply and forward the same to the registrar and to the party making the application. The Act is precise in indicating who shall be regarded as properly representing the various parties who make application for the appointment of boards, section 20 bearing particularly on this point.

Upon the appointment of the board the registrar is to forward the chairman a copy of the application for the appointment of such board, and of the statements of the respective parties on the subject of a reference under the Act where the num-



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ber of employees affected is less than ten. In the course of the investigation that follows, 'the board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute' (section 23), and if a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the board, a memorandum of the settlement is to be drawn up by the board and signed by the parties and may be made binding if the parties agree as provided by a subsequent section of the Act, and a copy of the memorandum, with a report on the proceedings, is to be forwarded to the minister. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the board, the board is required to make a full report thereon to the minister, and make such recommendation as it sees fit for the settlement of the dispute; and when it is deemed expedient to do so, is also to state the period during which the proposed settlement shall continue in force and the date from which it shall commence. This report is to be sent to the registrar, and similarly, a minority report may be made by a dissenting member of the board. The board is invested with all the necessary powers for summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, administering oaths and otherwise, so far as may be necessary to a full investigation of the matters brought before it. The board has further the right to investigate and to allow those whom it may indicate to investigate all books, documents, &c., brought before the board, but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the board deems expedient, be made public. The Act makes all necessary provision for the payment of witnesses, and for imposing penalties where the summons or order of the court has been disobeyed or where any person may be guilty of contempt to the board. The board is further invested with power to enter or to authorize others to enter any premises associated with the dispute which has been referred to it, and may there pursue its investigation.

Any party to a reference may be represented before the board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed, and such counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the board only with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent, the board may decline to allow such appearance.

Members of the board must be British subjects, though not necessarily residents of Canada. The sittings of the board are to be fixed as to time and place by the chairman, and the proceedings conducted in public, unless the board of its own motion or by request of any of the parties to the dispute, direct that they be held in private. The board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it deems frivolous or trivial; also it may, with the consent of the Minister of Labour, employ any competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party and to advise upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation.

The Act provides for the adequate payment of the members of the board during the time they are employed on the task in hand, also for their necessary travelling expenses, and further expressly prohibits the acceptance by any member of the board of any perquisite or gratuity apart from his remuneration by the government on account of any matters brought before the board, and makes the acceptance of such perquisite or gratuity an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.



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## IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE ACT.

An important provision of the Act is that which requires employers and employees coming within its scope to give at least thirty days' notice of any intended change affecting conditions of employment as to wages or hours.

Equally important is the provision that, pending the proceeding before a board, the relation to each other of the parties to the dispute shall remain unchanged, and neither party shall be concerned in doing directly or indirectly anything tending to promote a strike or lockout. That this provision may not work an injustice to either party, it is provided that it shall be an indictable offence for either party to a dispute to use this or any other provision of the Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay.

Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of the Act becomes liable to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists, while any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act becomes liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

A further important provision of the Act declares that any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000.

Although, as stated above, the finding of the board is not in itself binding, and when delivered leaves the parties to the dispute free to take such action as they may respectively choose, yet, under section 62, either party to the dispute may agree to be bound by the award or recommendation of the board, and if the other party agree in like manner, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of a court of record on the application of either party and shall be binding on both parties 'as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record.'

It will be seen that the Act does not contemplate that the Department of Labour, or any other department of the government, shall institute proceedings when the provisions are believed to have been infringed. Any individual may lay the information necessary to such proceedings, as in the case of any other infringement of the law where the procedure for enforcing penalties is that prescribed by Part XV. of the Criminal Code (chap. 146, R.S.C., 1906). Under the sections of the Criminal Code indicated, it is declared that any one justice of the peace may receive the information or complaint of an alleged breach of the law, grant a summons or warrant thereon, and issue his summons or warrant to compel the attendance of witnesses for either party, and do all other necessary acts and matters preliminary to the hearing, and the complaint or information may be tried before any one justice of the peace for the territorial division where the complaint or information arises.

An important special provision is that which (section 63) allows for a reference under the Act of disputes occurring in industries other than those associated with public utilities and provides for such variations in the machinery as may be neces-



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sary to cover the case, viz., an agreement to allow such reference to be forwarded to the registrar, who will communicate it to the other party to the dispute, and if the other party similarly agrees, the present Act applies as in the case of public utility industries, and from the time the parties to such a dispute have been notified by the registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement the dispute has been brought under the present Act, any lockout or strike that may exist in connection therewith shall forthwith cease.

Finally, so far as this review of the Act is concerned, it is provided that 'no proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.'

It is not, of course, to be hoped that this legislation will work with absolute smoothness from the beginning, but it is believed to be a long step in advance upon all preceding measures that have touched the vexed and difficult problem of the relation of capital and labour in Canada. It varies in important respects from the legislation that has been enacted in any other country where such matters have been seriously regarded, and it is believed such variations from beaten paths will be found helpful in the solution of the problem indicated, which is surely one of the most tremendous that the twentieth century will confront. In the successful working of the Act much depends upon the spirit in which it is accepted by employers and employees respectively; if this be, as there is every reason to hope, one of moderation and conciliation, the present measure may go far to obviate the friction that too often marks the relations to each other of these two all-important elements in the social system, and may thus help to promote the stability and development of Canadian industry, on which latter condition, more than on any other, depends ultimately the welfare of the country as a whole, no less than the betterment of the lot of the industrial classes in particular.

The preparation of statistical and other material, and the work entailed in connection with the drafting, introduction and subsequent distribution of the Bill, subsequently passed as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as well as the mass of correspondence occasioned in supplying information in response to requests for information concerning the measure, added very materially to the work of the department during the year. After the Bill was introduced the department took steps to secure a wide distribution of copies, and to gather from articles appearing in the press, and correspondence coming into the department the concensus of opinion in regard to the measure and suggested amendments.

When the bill was finally passed copies were widely distributed and an extensive correspondence was conducted with interested parties. As has been mentioned, the measure became law on the 22nd of March, just nine days before the close of the fiscal year. Within that time no applications had been received for the appointment of boards of conciliation and investigation under its provisions, though the number of requests for copies of the Act and of letters received asking for information in regard to its provisions was very considerable.

Section 4 of the Act provides that the Governor in Council shall appoint a registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation, who shall have the powers and



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perform the duties prescribed, and sets forth that the office of registrar 'may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof, be the registrar.' In accordance with the provisions of this section, the Honourable the Minister of Labour recommended the appointment of the Deputy Minister of the department as registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation.\*

## FORMS CONNECTED WITH THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

The following forms have been prepared and adopted for use in connection with the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation under the Act, and for the use of such boards during the conduct of inquiries.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

.....19....  
(Locality and date)

To the Registrar  
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation,  
Department of Labour,  
Ottawa.

The undersigned hereby make application to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to which a dispute between the parties named in the accompanying statement may be referred under the provisions of the said Act, and submit the statement and statutory declaration prescribed under the Act as necessary in making such application.\*

## (a) STATEMENT.

Locality of dispute .....

Trade or industry .....

The parties to the dispute :

(i) Employer .....  
(Designate the individual, company, or companies involved)

.....  
.....

(ii) Employees .....  
(Designate in general terms the employees involved, by classes of employment for example. If members of a union give name of union)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

\*This appointment was made by Order in Council under date of April 9, 1907.







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.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 Person recommended as member on Board of Conciliation and Investigation :—(\*)

Name in full. ....

Address.....

This application is made on behalf of the .....  
 (designate whether on behalf of employer or employees.)

Signature of parties making application :—(\*\*)

Name.....

Address.....

Name.....

Address .....

Authority.....  
 (State where, by whom, and when authority was given for making this application,  
 also wherein conditions of section 16, quoted below (\*\*) have been complied with.)

(\*) Each party to the dispute may at the time of making application, or within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

“If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.” (SECTION 8, SUB-SECS. 1 AND 2.)

(\*\*) “The application and the declaration accompanying it—

“if made by an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by some one of its duly authorized managers or other principal executive officers ;

“if made by an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by the employer himself in case he is an individual, or a majority of the partners or members in case of a partnership firm or association.

“if made by employees members of a trade union shall be signed by two of its officers *duly authorized by a majority vote of the members of the union or by a vote taken by ballot of the members of the union present at a meeting called on not less than three days notice* for the purpose of discussing the question.

“if made by employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of their number *duly authorized by a majority vote taken by ballot of the employees present at a meeting duly called on not less than three days' notice* for the purpose of discussing the question.” (SECTION 16, SUB--SECS. 1—4.)



(b.) STATUTORY DECLARATION.\*

CANADA.  
Province of.....  
County of.....  
To Wit:  
(if more than one declarant)

{  
I .....  
of the.....of.....  
in the.....of.....  
and I, .....  
of the.....of.....  
in the.....of.....

(where necessary fill in the blank spaces as indicated)  
do.....solemnly declare as follows, that is to say :  
(severally) (each of us for himself declares)  
that, to the best of.....knowledge and belief, failing an adjustment of the  
(my or our)  
dispute herein referred to, or a reference thereof by the Minister of Labour to a Board  
of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,  
a .....will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such  
(strike or lockout)  
..... has been obtained.  
(strike or lockout)

And.....make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing  
(I, or each of us) (s)  
it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath,  
and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Signatures { .....  
.....

DECLARED..... {  
(by the said).....  
and.....before me at.....  
in the County of.....this.....  
day of.....A.D. 19.....

.....  
A Commissioner, &c.

(To be declared before a Commissioner for taking affidavits or any other functionary authorized by law to administer an oath).

\* "The application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration setting forth that failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant, a lockout or strike, as the case may be, will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained." (SECTION 15, SUB-SEC. 2) (b).

**Note.**—The attention of THE PARTY MAKING THIS APPLICATION is directed to the following sections of the Act :—

"Every application for the appointment of a Board shall be transmitted by post by Registered Letter addressed to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the date of the receipt of such Registered Letter at the Department shall be regarded as the date of the receipt of such application. (SECTION 17.)

"In every case where an application is made for the appointment of a Board the party making application shall, at the time of transmitting it to the Registrar, also transmit by Registered Letter to the other party to the dispute, or by personal delivery, a copy of the application, and of the accompanying statement and declaration." (SECTION 18.)

"Copies of applications or statements in reply thereto, to be transmitted to the other party under any of the preceding sections where the other party is—

- (1) An employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the manager or other principal executive officer of the company or corporation ;
- (2) An employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the employer himself or to the employer in the name of the business or firm as commonly known ;
- (3) Composed of employees, members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of such union ;
- (4) Composed of employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union—
  - (a) Where some of the employees are members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of the union as representing the employees belonging to the union ; also
  - (b) Where some of the employees are not members of a trade union and there are no persons authorized to represent such employees, shall be sent to ten of their number ;



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FORM USED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION  
AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN-  
VESTIGATION ACT.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



## CANADA.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute be-  
tween*

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

.

(Employees)

Whereas the employ ha duly applied for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which the above dispute may be referred under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

And whereas the Minister of Labour of Canada, hereinafter called the Minister, is satisfied that the said dispute is one to which the provisions of the said Act apply, and that the application does not relate to a dispute which is the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 6 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the Minister does hereby establish a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted as in the said Act provided, to which board the above dispute shall be and is hereby referred under the provisions of the said Act.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal of office at Ottawa on the day of  
A.D. 19

*Minister of Labour.*

(c) Where, under paragraph (4) of Section 16, two persons have been authorized to make an application, shall be sent to such two persons. (SECTION 20.)

The attention of THE PARTY RECEIVING A COPY OF THIS APPLICATION is directed to the following section of the Act:—

“Upon receipt by either party to a dispute of a copy of the application for the appointment of a Board such party shall, without delay, prepare a statement in reply to the application and transmit it by Registered Letter, or personal delivery, to the Registrar and to the party making the application.” (SECTION 19.)

(See also SECTION 20 quoted above.)



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FORM USED IN THE APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between*

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

On the recommendation of the employee the undersigned, Minister of Labour of Canada, hereby appoints..... of the.....of.....in the Province of.....a member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter.

Witness the hand and Seal of Office of the said Minister at Ottawa, the..... day of.....A.D. 19

*Minister of Labour.*

FORM USED IN THE APPOINTMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF MEMBERS CHOSEN, OF THE CHAIRMAN OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between*

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)



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On the recommendation of .....  
and ..... who have been  
appointed members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter on  
the recommendation of the employer and the employees respectively, the undersigned,  
Minister of Labour of Canada appoints.....  
.....  
.....  
of the..... of .....  
in the province of.....a member of the said board.

Witness the hand and seal of office of the said Minister at Ottawa the.....  
day of.....A.D. 19....

.....

*Minister of Labour.*

FORM USED IN THE APPOINTMENT, WHERE MEMBERS FAIL TO  
AGREE, OF A CHAIRMAN OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND  
INVESTIGATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGA-  
TION ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.



CANADA.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute  
between*

.....

(Employer)

AND

.....

(Employees)

and .....  
who have been appointed members of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this  
matter on the recommendation of the employers and employees respectively, having  
failed to recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a third  
member, the undersigned, the Minister of Labour of Canada, hereby appoints.....  
.....  
of the.....of.....in the province of.....  
a member of the said board.

In witness whereof the Minister has hereto set his hand and affixed his seal of  
office at Ottawa on the.....day of.....A.D. 19....

.....

*Minister of Labour.*



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FORM USED BY MEMBERS OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION IN TAKING THE OATH PRESCRIBED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

*In the matter of the Indus'rial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between*

.....  
.....  
.....(Employer)

AND

.....  
.....  
.....(Employees)

I,.....  
member.....of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation  
(and Chairman)

in the above matter do hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of my office as member.....of the said Board,  
(and Chairman)

and that except in the discharge of my duty, I will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.

Sworn before me at the.....  
of.....in the County }  
of.....this..... }  
day of .. .. .A.D. 19..... }

*J. P. in and for the said County.*

FORM OF SUBPOENA USED BY BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION ESTABLISHED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between*

.....  
.....  
.....  
(Employer)

AND

.....  
.....  
.....  
(Employees)



EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

We Command You to attend before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the above matter, at..... on.....the.....day of.. ...19... at the hour of.....in the.....noon, to give evidence in the above matter, and to bring with you at the time and place aforesaid, and produce before the Board, any books, papers or other documents or things in your custody or under your control in any way relating to the said matter.

*Chairman.*

FORM OF CERTIFICATE USED BY BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH RAILWAY DISPUTES REFERRED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

[illegible]

(Employer)

AND

• • • • •

(Employee)

referred to the undersigned as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the said Act.

This is to certify that.....  
 who resides at.....has been summoned  
 as a witness to attend before the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation  
 and Investigation in the above matter, and is entitled to free transportation over any  
 line of railway from his said residence to.....  
 and return to.....

This certificate is given under section 35 of the said Act.

Dated at.....this.....day of the  
month of.....in the year one thousand nine hundred  
and.....

• • • • •

*Chairman.*

..... } Members.  
 ..... }



## VI. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

The number of Fair Wages schedules prepared by the Fair Wages officers of the department during the financial year was 150, all of which formed part of public contracts entered into by different departments of the government. It will be remembered that the financial year covered by the present report contains but nine months, so that the figures in question represent a considerable increase over the number of Fair Wages schedules prepared for the preceding year, when for 12 months the total was 147. Of the total of 150 for the period named, 53 schedules were prepared for the Department of Public Works, 84 for the Department of Railways and Canals, 10 for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and 3 for the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

The rates of wages fixed are based on the rates prevailing in the localities in which the work is to be done, and where there are no such prevailing rates obtainable, then on what might be considered a fair and reasonable rate, due regard being had to the cost of living in the localities concerned. Wherever it has been possible without delay to arrange the journeys of the fair wages officers undertaken for the purpose of such investigation in such a way that more than one schedule could be prepared on each trip, thus economizing the time of the officers and avoiding unnecessary expenditure, this has been done, but in spite of such efforts the preparation of the schedules has necessitated a very large amount of travelling on the part of these officers.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the severe loss sustained by this branch of the Department of Labour in the death during the year of Mr D. J. O'Donoghue, one of the fair wages officers of the department almost since its inception in 1900, and to the appointment of his successor of Mr. J. D. McNiven, of Victoria, B.C.

The total number of fair wages schedules prepared by the department since its establishment seven years ago is 935, this number including schedules for contracts in every province of the Dominion. Somewhat over one-half of the total relates to contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals. The information on which the various schedules have been based is carefully classified and tabulated in the department, and is available in connection with the frequent inquiries received by the department from the other departments of the government, and from outside correspondents, and with regard to the latter it may be remarked that the public is getting more and more to regard the Department of Labour as a bureau of information in all such matters, and requests for facts and figures, and, not infrequently, for advice, are received in increasing volume. The information in its classified and tabulated form has been made on various occasions the basis also of special articles in the *Labour Gazette* with reference to current rates of wages in the building trades and in railway construction. In addition to furnishing such fair wages schedules as might be called for by other departments of the government, the Department of Labour was also frequently consulted during the year by other departments with respect to expenditures to be incurred in connection with the carrying out of special work by



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officers in their employ or by persons to whom orders for special work had been given. Of investigations undertaken or information supplied by the department in such cases, at the request of other departments or of public workers, the following cases may be cited, viz.:—Correspondence regarding wages to be paid to office cleaners at the Montreal post office; an investigation relating to wages paid to teamsters employed in the building of a residence for the chief astronomer at the experimental farm, Ottawa; information supplied in response to a request from W. J. Storey, business agent for the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union of Toronto, regarding an addition made to the Toronto armoury under a fair wage schedule; correspondence with Mr. Ewart, chief architect of the Public Works Department, relating to the Walkerton, Ont., armouries contract; investigation of a complaint from J. L. Goffette, of Moncton, N.B., alleging non-payment of wages by contractor at Little Hope, N.S.; information supplied in response to a request from the Montreal Harbour Commissioners concerning rates of wages paid in the years 1904, 1905 and 1906 respectively.

It is interesting to note that a policy similar to the fair wages policy of the Dominion government was adopted during the year by the province of Manitoba. On February 5 last a resolution, in terms almost identical with those of the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the Dominion government in March, 1900, was adopted by the legislature of Manitoba, providing that all government contracts should in future contain clauses framed with a view to securing the payment of fair wages to workmen, and the prevention of abuses arising from the sub-letting of contracts.

The full text of the resolution in question was as follows:—

‘That all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.’

It was moved and seconded in amendment to the above that the following be added to the resolution:—

‘It is hereby declared, that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply, includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all work aided by grants of money from the public monies of the province, so far as it is practicable.’

The question being put, the resolution as amended was unanimously carried in the affirmative.

During the discussion of the subject in the assembly, it was stated that the resolution was largely a copy of that which had been passed by the parliament of Canada in March, 1900, on the motion of the Honourable Sir William Mulock, formerly Postmaster General and Minister of Labour, and who, it may be added, at that time foreshadowed the adoption of the fair wages principle by other legislative bodies in Canada. It was further stated that if, after the adoption of the resolution, it should be found that the department of government concerned was not able to give due effect to the same, it would be possible to take up the matter by legislation and provide machinery for carrying out the principle involved.



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Mr. W. H. Reeve, of Winnipeg, was appointed fair wage officer and factory inspector for Manitoba, during the the month of February.

Mr. Reeve had been immediately prior to his appointment president of the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg and member of the Building Trades Council; for many years also he was an officer of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. The methods at present existing in Manitoba for the enforcement of the fair wage resolution, are similar to those approved by the Dominion government. The principle of the fair wages clause in government contracts and the work of the Dominion Department of Labour in this connection are, moreover, extending far beyond the bounds of Canada. A resolution on the subject was introduced into the assembly of Natal, South Africa, last year, by Mr. McLarty, M.P., being worded as follows:—‘That in the opinion of this assembly the government should insert a fair wage clause in all contracts entered into by them, such clause to come into force on and after the first day of January, 1907.’ The mover of the resolution, Mr. McLarty, stated in the Assembly that the proposed legislation was based on the practice of the Dominion of Canada in this matter, and dwelt on the excellent results that had been obtained by the operation of the fair wage clause in contracts controlled by the Dominion government. The resolution was voted down at the time. The South African *Typographical Journal*, commenting on the vote, says:—‘The fair wages clause will be again introduced into the Natal Assembly next session. There is every reason for believing that the benefit of the clause is being more generally understood than previously. The fact of the matter is that the members of parliament did not understand the subject, and thinking it was a socialistic proposition, considered it safest to vote against it; but there is every indication that the next time the subject is brought forward a greater number will vote for it.’

Supplies were furnished the Post Office Department during the year to the extent of over \$860,000 under conditions intended to protect the interests of labour, and approved by the department before the contracts involved were accepted. Contractors tendering in connection with such supplies were obliged to submit a statement of the rates of wages which they agreed to pay to the workmen to be employed upon the work in the event of the tender being accepted; also a statement of the number of hours per day which the workmen would be required to work. The more important contracts of the year in the Post Office Department were as follows:—For making up and supplying articles of official uniform, \$13,877.78; supplying mail bags, \$16,194.26; repairing mail bags, \$6,976.20; supplying portable letter boxes, &c., \$8,532.53; and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings, \$7,684. In all these and other tenders for the Post Office Department, where the rates named by the tenderer for wages and hours seemed to the Department of Labour to be unfair, the tenderer was informed of the minimum rate regarded as fair for the work to be done, and that the tenderer could not receive consideration unless an assurance was given that such rates would be conceded.

The following tables show the number of schedules prepared by the fair wages officers during the fiscal year 1906-7, arranged by provinces; and the number of schedules, arranged by years, prepared since the establishment of the department in 1900:—



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, FOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works.....	7	4	1	13	16	6	3	3	.	53
Railways and Canals .....	25	17	10	18	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Marine and Fisheries .....	5	.....	.....	1	3	.	.....	1	.....	10
Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Total .....	37	21	11	34	33	7	3	4	.....	150

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY YEAR BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE PERIOD JULY, 1900, TO MARCH, 1907, INCLUSIVE.

—	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Totals.
Department of Public Works ...	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	369
" Railways and Canals. ....	.....	1	50	89	153	95	84	472
" Marine and Fisheries .....	.....	17	12	18	21	8	10	86
Other Departments. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	8
	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	935

CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING 1906-7 CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the several departments of the government, for which fair wages schedules have been requested and supplied by the fair wages officers of the Department of Labour during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, and representing the fiscal year 1906-7, together with a statement of the nature of the work contracted for, the locality in which it was to be performed, the dates at which the contracts were awarded ,the amount of the contracts, and the page and number of the *Labour Gazette* in which copies of the several schedules appeared.



LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-7.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.		Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
				\$	cts.	Volume.	Page.
Dominion arsenal building .....	Quebec. ....	July 24..					
Work on lock and dam..	St. Andrews, Man. ....	" 25..	Oct. 11, '06	Schedule of rates ..			
Addition and alteration, public building .....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Aug. 22..	Dec. 6, '06	\$10,638	00	VII	788
Addition to Supreme Court buildings. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	" 9..	Oct. 17, '06	11,995	00	VII	531
Erection of a magazine building .....	London, Ont. ....	" 18..					
Erection of a drill hall...	Brandon, Man. ....	" 25..					
Wharf at. ....	Point Prim Island, Queen's County, P.E.I. ....	" 9..	Mar. 4, '07	4,160	00	VII	1276
Immigration building at.	Nominingue, Que. ....	" 16..	Oct. 19, '06	3,400	00		
Wharf at. ....	Seven Islands, Que. ....	" 16..	Jan. 4, '07	29,990	00	VII	915
Wharf at. ....	Escoumains, Que. ....	" 16..	Nov. 23....	12,445	00	VII	678
Construction of break-water .....	Port Arthur, Ont. ....	" 27..	" 5....	363,000	00	VII	678
Addition to interior fittings of post office building. ....	Port Arthur, Ont. ....	" 22..					
Construction of wharf...	Goderich, Ont. ....	" 23..					
Coelostat house &c., Royal observatory .....	Ottawa .....	" 25..					
Public building. ....	Bridgewater, N.S. ....	Sept. 18..					
" .....	Westville, N.S. ....	Aug. 24..					
" .....	Owen Sound, Ont. ....	Sept. 7..	April 8, '07	63,424	00	VII	1277
" .....	Neepawa, Man. ....	Oct. 10..					
" .....	Selkirk, Man. ....	Sept. 13..					
" .....	St. Boniface, Man. ....	" 13..	Mar. 4, '07	20,255	00	VII	1276
" .....	Edmonton, Alta. ....	Oct. 9..	Jan. 21....	214,552	00	VII	915
" .....	Cumberland, B.C. ....	" 10..					
" .....	Ladysmith, B.C. ....	" 10..					
" .....	Osoyoos, B.C. ....	" 12..	No action taken ...				
Laundry, &c., at quarantine station. ....	Grosse Ile, Que. ....	" 30..	Nov. 20....	4,689	00	VII	678
Laundry, &c., at Lazaretto. ....	Tracadie, N.B. ....	Sept. 18..					
Construction of revetment wall. ....	Owen Sound, Ont. ....	" 7..	Nov. 20....	11,355	00	VII	678
Harbour improvements at	" .....	Oct. 11..					
Addition to Parliament building. ....	Ottawa, Ont. ....	" 2..	Jan. 9....	237,433	00	VII	915
Construction of wharf at.	Braddeck, N.S. ....	" 8..	Mar. 2, '07	10,690	00	VII	1276
Construction of break-water .....	Phinney's Cove, N.S. ....	" 8..	Feb. 27, '07	5,700	00	VII	1276
Construction of wharf...	Doucet's Landing, Co. Nicolet, Que. ....	Nov. 7..	Feb. 8....	4,911	75	VII	1012
Erection of drill hall....	Peterborough, Ont. ....	" 21..	" 28....	125,190	54	VII	1013
Erection and completion of store building, Dominion arsenal. ....	Quebec .....	" 24..					
Public building. ....	Alameda, Sask. ....	Dec. 3..					

\* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A.R. No. 4.LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—*Concluded.*

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
		1906.		\$ cts.	
Construction of pier at..	Burlington channel, Co. Wentworth, Ont . . .	Dec. 27..			
Construction of postal station 'B' . . . . .	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 27..			
Construction of barracks at.....	Kingston, Ont.....	1907. Jan. 26..			
Proposed breakwater and wharf.....	North Head, Grand Manan, N.B.....	" 18..			
Proposed pier at.. . . .	Mispec, N.B.....	" 18..			
Construction of military stables at. . . . .	St. John's, Que.....	" 26..			
Construction of drill hall	Belleville, Ont . . . . .	" 28..			
Extension of shore to breakwater at . . . . .	Petit Rocher, N.B.. . .	" 28..			
Residence for superintendent of experimental farm. . . . .	Lethbridge, Alta.. . .	Mar. 15..			
Addition to public building . . . . .	Sarnia, Ont . . . . .	" 20..			
Construction of wharf...	Pointe aux Trembles, Co. Portneuf, Que . . . . .	Feb. 7..			
Construction of a high level pier at.....	Sorel, Que.....	" 11..			
Construction of armoury building . . . . .	Truro, N.S.....	" 27..			
Public building at. . . .	Shelbourne, N.S . . . .	" 27..			
Breakwater at . . . . .	Scotch Cove (White Point), N.S.....	Mar. 2..			
Wharf at. . . . .	East Templeton, Que. . .	" 7..			
Public building. . . . .	Lachute, Que. . . . .	" 11..			
Wharf at . . . . .	Bic, Que.....	" 20..			

\* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 5.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED, AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.		Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.			\$ cts.	Volume.	Page.
Supplying, turning and operating gear for swing span of Hillsborough bridge. . . . .	Hillsborough, P.E.I. ....	July	9..	Oct. 23 ...	2,011 00	VII	533
Heating and plumbing work in baggage-room of I.C.R. at. ....	St. John, N.B. ....	"	24..	Aug. 27...	979 00	VII	295
Rebuilding the piers on Murray Canal. ....	Ontario. ....	"	9 .	Oct. 20....	Schedule rates. ....	VII	523
Placing of stone protection along certain portions of summit level, between... . . . .	Thorold and Port Colborne, Ont. ....	"	24..	Aug. 18....	1 12 per cub.yd.	VII	294
Erection of 3-stall engine house on P.E.I. Railway	Summerside, P.E.I. ....	"	25..	Sept. 10....	3,150 00	VII	419
Improvements in connection with the I.C.R. ...	Drummondville, Que ...	Aug.	7..	Oct. 10 ..	2,400 00	VII	532
Filling a pond east of station P.E.I. Ry. ....	Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	July	25..	Sept. 10...	11,500 00	VII	419
Changing and remodeling I.C.R. station...	Pictou, N.S. ....	"	25..	Oct. 8....	975 00	VII	532
Construction of freight car repair shop. ....	Moncton, N.B. ....	"	25..	Sept. 18....	56,630 00	VII	419
Erection of station building for I.C.R. ....	Chaudiere, Que. ....	Aug.	7..	Oct. 8 ...	2,130 00	VII	532
Planing mill in connection with I.C.R. ....	Moncton, N.B. ....	July	25..	" 8....	23,995 00	VII	532
Extension I.C.R. freight shed and loading platform. ....	New Glasgow, N.S. ....	"	25..	Aug. 29....	3,879 00	VII	295
I.C.R. station building..	Shediac, N.B. ....	Aug.	7..	Sept. 8....	6,000 00	VII	532
Building of brick car shop for P.E.I. Ry. at. ....	Charlottetown, P.E.I. . .	"	9..	Nov. 12....	35,890 00	VII	679
Trenching for and laying of 1,350 feet of terra cotta sewer pipe for P. E.I. Ry. at. ....	Alberton, P.E.I. ....	"	9 .	Oct. 10....	990 00	VII	533
Building of dock and turning basin for Welland Canal at. ....	Welland, Ont. ....	"	9..	Sept. 10....	Schedule rates. ....	VII	419
Erection of I.C.R. station at. ....	Milnekek, Que. ....	"	9..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renewal of East Pier at. .	Port Maitland, Ont., on Welland Canal. ....	"	9..	Oct. 15....	Schedule rates. ....	VII	533
Steel highway bridge over Trent Canal at . . . . .	Young's Point, Ont. ....	"	9..	Aug. 28....	2,970 00	VII	418
Grading of lots on Water street for I.C.R. ....	Halifax, N.S. ....	"	9..	Feb. 21...	Schedule rates. ....	.....	.....
Machine shop and forge for P.E.I. Ry. ....	Charlottetown, P.E.I. ...	"	7..	Jan. 5 '07	60,000 00	VII	916
Hot water heating apparatus for building to be used as I.C.R. offices at	Sydney, N.S.. . . . .	"	9..	Feb. 20....	998 00	VII	1014

\* The list is here given in the order in which the requests for schedules were received at the Department of Labour.



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LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY  
THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Depart- ment of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
					\$ cts.	Volume. Page.
Building of I.C.R. freight shed.....	St. Pierre, Que.....	" 9.	Dec. 18....	1,025 00	VII	789
Construction of substructure of swing bridge across Holland River in connection with Trent Canal at.....	Queensville Road, Ont ..	" 7 ..	Nov. 20 ..	1,245 00	VII	788
I.C.R. bridge.....	Doaktown, N.B.....	Aug. 9..	Jan. 8 '07	0 0459	VII	916
I.C.R. bridge .....	Boisetown, N.B.....	" 9..	Feb. 18 ..	27,955 00	VII	1013
I.C.R. bridge.....	Boyer River, N.B.....	" 9..	March 12 ..	0 0451	VII	1013
Rebuilding retaining wall Galops Canal .....	Iroquois Section, Ont. ..	" 16..	Nov. 20 '06	Schedule rates.		
Raising wharf of I.C.R..	Pictou Landing, N.S....	" 16..	" 5 ..	Schedule rates.....	VII	67
Painting I. C. R. grain elevator .....	St. John, N.B.....	" 16..	May 29 ..	Schedule rates.		
Painting I. C. R. grain elevator .....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 16..				
Building of fencing on I.C.R. ....	Canada Eastern Division, N.B.....	" 16..				
Extension of I. C. R. wharf .....	Dalhousie, N.B.....	" 16..				
Digging up of old water pipe line .....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 16..				
Erection of combined dwelling and I. C. R. station .....	Pugwash Jct., N.S.....	" 16..	Dec. 29 ..	2,930 00	VII	916
Concrete sidewalk along canal and furnishing of material and labour....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont....	" 24.	Sept. 4 ..	15c. per sq. foot .....	VII	419
Construction of grain elevator.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 30..	Oct. 8 ..	637,000 00	VII	532
Erection of a freight shed	Iona, N.S.....	" 29..	" 8 ..	599 00	VII	532
Crib work, rest pier for swing span.....	Hillsborough Bridge, P. E.I .....	" 31..	Nov. 9 ..	17,274 00	VII	679
Steel highway swing bridge over.....	Holland River, Trent Canal, Ont.....	Sept. 10.	Oct. 12 ..	4,872 00		
New I.C.R. building at.	Moncton, N.B.....	" 18..	" 29 ..	154,945 00	VII	533
Two ten-wheel locomotives for.....	P.E.I. Ry.....	" 11..	" 8 ..	13,000 00	VII	534
Installation of fire alarm system for I.C.R. ....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 18..	Nov. 20 ..	1,245 00	VII	788
Removal of I.C.R. station and its conversion into a dwelling.....	Kensington, P.E.I.....	" 18..	Jan. 21 ..	1,190 00	VII	917
Construction of freight shed.....	Salmon Lake, Que .....	" 21..	" 15 ..	695 00	VII	917
Dwelling for I.C.R. agent	Riversdale, N.S.....	Oct. 1..	March 30 ..	1,500 00	VII	1275
I.C.R. engine house...	Halifax, N.S.....	" 6..	Dec. 20 ..	122,373 00	VII	789
Line of railway from...	St. Constant, Que., to International boundary	Sept. 29..	Oct. 10 ..		VII	533
Heading point. ....	Point Tupper Station, N. S.....	" 25..				
Construction of I.C.R. building.. ..	Rothsay, N.B.....	" 24..	Jan. 28 ..	1,565 50	VII	1013



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LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.		Date of Contract.		Amount of Contract.		Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.				\$	cts.	Volume.	Page.
Water supplies at. . . . .	Campbelltown, N.B. . . . .	Oct.	1..	Jan.	8 .	Schedule		VII	916
Water supplies and tank at. . . . .	Glengarry, N.S. . . . .	"	1..	"	8 ..	Schedule			
Double tracking the cotton factory branch of I.C.R. at. . . . .	Halifax, N.S. . . . .	"	8..	Feb.	21 ..	Schedule		VII	916
Dredging of old cribwork and stone pier, No. 9..	Richmond, N.S. . . . .	"	8..	March	13 '07	rates.			
I.C.R. building. . . . .	Sydney Mines, N.S. . . . .	"	12..	Oct.	23 '06	6,980	00		
Grading and finishing surface at north side of Lock No. 2 and for moving the engineer's office and enlarging same. . . . .	Lachine Canal, Lock No. 2. . . . .	"	19..	Nov.	14 ..	Schedule		VII	679
Construction of 3 cottages or dwelling houses for electricians of. . . . .	Soulanges Canal, Que. . .	"	26..	"	22 ..	6,675	00		
Construction of a wharf at. . . . .	Cascades Point, Soulanges Canal, Que. . . . .	"	26..	Dec.	17 ..	Schedule			
Water supply for I.C.R. at. . . . .	Sackville, N.B. . . . .	Oct.	26..	Jan.	22, '07	Schedule		VII	918
Rebuilding retaining walls of the back ditch on. . . . .	Iroquois section of the Galops Canal, Ont. . . .	"	19..	Nov.	20, '06	Schedule			
Erection of a shelter and lunch house for the lockmen. . . . .	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont. . . . .	"	19..	"	5....	Schedule		VII	679
Extension of Quebec Central Ry., 9 miles . . . .	St. Francois to St. George	Nov.	7..	Jan.	28, '07	+			
Line of railway not exceeding 23 miles from..	Scott Junction to Quebec bridge. . . . .	"	7..						
Wiring of new I.C.R. engine house at . . . . .	Truro, N.S. . . . .	"	9..						
" . . . . .	Halifax, N.S. . . . .	"	9..						
Building of 150 Hart convertible dump-carts for	I.C.R., N.S. . . . .	General		clause	inserted.				
Building of I.C.R. freight shed. . . . .	Aston Jct., Que. . . . .	"	27..						
Construction of freight car repair shop and planing mill for I.C.R. at. . . . .	Halifax, N.S. . . . .	Dec.	3..						
Construction by the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, and delivery of an 80-foot screw tug for the Rideau Canal. . . . .		1907.							
Extension of south pier at upper entrance. . . . .	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont. . . . .	Jan.	21..	"	22 ..	12,000 (and the canal tug Shannon.		VII	917
Construction of new buildings locomotive shop. . . . .	Moncton, N.B. . . . .	Dec.	10, '06	"	14 ...	96 c. p. c. yd			
Construction of highway steel bridge across Grenville canal at. . . . .	Grenville, Ont . . . . .	Jan.	4 '07	"	18....	430,000	00	VII	917
		"	21..	Feb.	8....	2,225	00		



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LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY  
THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Depart- ment of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
					\$ cts.	Volume. Page.
New passenger station at	Amherst, N.S. . . . .	" 26..				
Hot water heating system	Point Tupper, N.S. . . .	Feb. 7..				
in I.C.R. station at . . .						
Underpinning of old ma-						
sonry wall and const-						
truction of new con-						
crete canal at Basin						
No. 2. . . . .	Lachine Canal, Que. . . .	" 11..	March 4, '07	Schedule		
Erection of a steel exten-				rates . . . .		
sion to I.C.R. umbrella						
roof at. . . . .	Halifax, N.S. . . . .	" 18..	April 19, '06	9,989 00		
Construction of six addi-						
tional stalls to I.C.R.						
engine house. . . . .	Chaudière Jct., Que. . . .	" 28..				
Erection of I.C.R. dwell-						
ing house for agent . .	Millerton, N.B. . . . .	" 28..				
Construction of line of						
railway under subsidy						
from . . . . .	Gaspé, Que., to Edmons-	Mar. 28..				
	ton, N.B., 260 miles. . .					
Construction of I.C.R.						
stone passenger station						
at . . . . .	Sackville, N.B. . . . .	" 2..	" 19, '07	13,000 00	VII	1275
Construction of railway						
under subsidy to con-						
nect the Montford and						
Gatineau Ry. with main						
line of Great Northern						
Ry. of Canada at. . .	St. Jerome, Que. . . . .	" 19..	" 10, '07	†	VII	1276
Construction of a railway						
under subsidy from or						
from near. . . . .	Garneau Junction to or					
	towards the Quebec					
	bridge, Que. . . . .	" 13..	" 8. . . .	‡	VII	1275
Construction of I.C.R.						
stores, office building						
and oil house at. . . .	Halifax, N.S. . . . .	" 19..				
Double tracking the In-						
tercolonial Railway						
between . . . . .	St. John and Hampton . .					
Construction of railway						
wharf . . . . .	Charlottetown, P.E.I. . . .	" 12..				

† Subsidy granted \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

‡ Amount of contract, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R., No. 6.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED, AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1905-07.

Nature of Work.*	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
					Volume.	Page.
		1906.		\$ cts.		
Twin screw steel steamer for hydrographic survey in B. C.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	Aug. 29...	July 25...	143,000 00		
Construction of dredging pump and triple expansion engine for dredge No. 15.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8..	" 23....	14,500 00	VII.	534
Construction of dredging pump and triple expansion engine for dredge No. 15.....	Sorel, Que.....	" 8..	Nov. 26....	11,400 00	VII.	918
Construction of wooden lighthouse tower on government wharf at....	Bronte, Ont ...	" 29..	Aug. 22....	800 00	VII.	419
Wooden lighthouse tower at.....	Grand Digne, Richmond Co., N.S.....	Sept. 18..	Sept. 5....	452 00	VII.	680
Wooden lighthouse tower, with outbuildings.....	Northwest Point - Harbour island, Guysboro Co., N.S.....	" 18..	Oct. 18..	1,595 00	VII.	680
Maintaining a wrecking plant for the coastal waters of the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at .....	North Sydney, N.S.....	Oct. 26..	Contract not executed ....			
Fog alarm station.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Nov. 9..	Nov. 9....	4,100 00		
Construction of light-house .....	Cape George, Co. Antigonish, N.S.....	Dec. 3..	Contract not executed ...			
Construction of reinforced concrete lighthouse tower.....	Little Hope island, N.S.	Feby. 7..	Sept. 27....	4,950		



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII., A. R. No. 7.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedule supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1906.		\$	Volume.	Page.
Construction of Trans-continental Railway District "F", 245 miles.....	From a point at or near Winnipeg, Man., to a point known as Peninsula Crossing, near Fcrt William, Ont., branch of G.T.P.....	March 3..	May '06...	\$13,010,399	VII	196
Construction of Railway in District "B," 150 miles .....	From Quebec, Que., to La Tuque, Que.....	March 3..	May '06....	5,197,257	VII	196
Construction of steel viaduct 3,000 feet long in District "B.".....	Cap Rouge valley in the vicinity of Quebec,Que.	March 3..	May '06 ...	358,476	VII	196

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 8.

LIST OF SUPPLIES FURNISED THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, UNDER CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LABOUR EMPLOYED, WHICH WERE APPROVED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals.....	3,613 04
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type... ..	390 35
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink.....	4,823 17
Making and repairing post office scales.....	790 75
Supplying mail bags.....	16,194 26
Repairing mail bags.....	6,976 20
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	7,684 12
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes and rail-way mail clerks' tin boxes.....	8,532 53
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.....	94 60
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.. ..	13,877 78



INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS ARISING OUT OF CONDITIONS INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT  
CONTRACTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOUR.

During the fiscal year 1906-07 (the nine months ended March 31, 1907) there were four complaints received at the Department of Labour respecting the alleged non-fulfilment of conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of labour, which were made the subject of special investigation by the fair wages officers of the department; a complaint of the same character which was received near the close of the last financial year was investigated during the present financial year, and in addition a general investigation into the conditions of dredging work throughout Canada was undertaken by this branch of the department. Two of the complaints received were to the effect that the contractor concerned was not paying the wages called for under the schedule; a third that the wages were less than the current rate, and a fourth that the contractor had not paid in full the wages due to a number of his employees. With regard to the first class of complaints, it was alleged in one case that the contractor was not paying the \$2.75 per day of ten hours for the steam and derrick engineers engaged in the extension of the Louise basin, at Quebec, as required by the fair wages schedule; on investigation by the department, the complaint was found to be well grounded, and a settlement satisfactory to both parties was effected, the contractor paying to the complainant the sum of \$100. In the second case the complaint was that the contractors for the erection of a post office at Vancouver, B.C., had reduced wages for structural iron workers from the fair wages schedule at the rate of \$3.50 per day to \$2.50 per day, and was also paying labourers below the fair wages schedule rate; an investigation of the complaint by the fair wages officers of the department showed that, after the suspension of work for one week, the contractors had agreed to pay the current rate of wages, and the men had thereupon resumed work, so that no further action by the department was necessary.

A third complaint to the effect that the contractor for the painting of the walls of the Custom-house building at Halifax, N.S., had not been paying the current rate of wages for painters, proved on investigation by the departmental officers to be well founded with respect to two painters in the employment of the contractor, and the report of the fair wages officer recommended that that the contractor pay the difference between the wages paid by him and the current rate. All these complaints had reference to contracts made by the Department of Public Works.

The fourth complaint related to a contract controlled by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Little Hope, N.S., and was to the effect that the contractor had not paid in full the wages due to three of his employees; the complaint was found to be well grounded, and on recommendation by the department the contractor paid to two workmen \$130 and \$66.10 respectively in settlement of their claims. The claim of the third complainant having been brought into court, it was not necessary for the department to proceed further in the matter.

The inquiry into the conditions relating to dredging work throughout Canada was undertaken by the request of the Department of Public Works, in consequence



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of certain representations in the House of Commons respecting the irregular rates of wages and long hours alleged to be prevalent in such work. A fair wage officer of the department made a thorough investigation into the conditions prevailing where dredging was being done,—such investigation extending from St. John, N.B., to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,—and a copy of the report of the officer was forwarded to the Department of Public Works as a guide in connection with dredging contracts to be entered into, or dredging to be undertaken by that department.

The small number of complaints received during the year regarding the non-fulfillment by contractors of their obligations in respect of the fair wage schedules may reasonably be taken to indicate that there are few breaches of these conditions. On the whole there is a growing disposition among contractors to admit the reasonableness of the proposition that the labour employed by them on government contracts should receive wages not under those current elsewhere in similar lines of work, and having due regard to the increasing cost of living, which is so widely noticeable a feature of the times, and is so intimately related to the question of wages. In spite of this general disposition on the part of contractors to act fairly, there would appear to be a possibility, where the contractor is not paying the rates he has agreed to pay under the fair wages schedule inserted in the contract he has received, and where the workman is not aware that such a fair wage schedule exists, of workmen, especially in the lower ranks of labour, not receiving fair treatment. Under the circumstances, the fair wages officers are convinced that it is advisable to require that copies of all fair wages schedules be posted conspicuously on the buildings or works to which they relate, and that any verbal or written agreement made between contractor and employee waiving any rights under such schedule shall be null and void. These suggestions for safeguarding the interests of workmen, so far as concerns their employment on public works, are contained in the following recommendations, which have appeared in previous reports and which are again respectfully submitted as being in the public interest and in furtherance of the general purposes of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of 1900:—

1. A clause to be inserted in all contracts to the effect that verbal or written agreements made between contractors and employees, whereby an employee may agree to forego in whole or in part any of the rights or privileges intended to be secured to him by any clause in the contract, shall be null and void.

2. A clause to be inserted to the effect that in all questions of dispute arising between contractors and their employees in regard to the rights or privileges intended to be secured to any employee by any clause in the contract, the minister of the department shall have power to decide such questions, and such decision of the minister shall be final.

3. A clause to be inserted compelling contractors to post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction the terms and conditions in their contracts framed for the protection of those in their employ.

4. A clause to be inserted obliging contractors to keep a record in books to be kept for the purpose, of payments made to workmen in their employ, such books to be



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open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the government at any time that it may seem expedient to any minister of the government, and in particular the Minister of Labour, to have the same inspected.

The following table shows the nature of the investigations which have been made by the fair wage officers of the department during the nine months ended March 31, 1907, representing the fiscal year, 1906-07 into complaints received at the department, the nature of the claims presented, the department of the government affected, and the disposition made of the several claims.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 16.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1907, REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

I.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07 AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
May 17, '06.	Quebec, Que., Basin Public Works, Louise Extension.		That contractor was not paying complainant rate called for by Fair Wage Schedule in contract, viz.: \$2.75 per day of 10 hours for steam and derrick engineers.	Complaint investigated by officer of the Department and a settlement brought about by which the contractor paid to complainant \$100, which was satisfactory to both parties.
II. — COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.				
Oct. 29, '06.	Vancouver, B. C., Public Works, Post Office Building.		That contractors reduced wages for Structural Iron Workers from \$3.50 per day to \$2.80 per day, also was paying labourers below the Fair Wage Schedule rate.	Complaint investigated by an officer of the Department whose report showed that after one week's suspension of work contractors agreed to pay the current rate of wages and men resumed work. No further action necessary.
Feb. 24, '07	Halifax, N. S., Custom House.	" "	That contractor for the painting of the walls had not been paying the current rate of wages for painters.	Complaint investigated by Fair Wages Officer of the Department whose report showed that two painters were paid less than the current rate of wages. Effect subsequently given to recommendation made by Fair Wages Officer that the contractor pay the difference between the wages paid by him and the current rate.
Nov. 19, '06.	Little Hope, N.S. Lighthouse.	Mar. and Fish.	That contractor had not paid in full the wages due to three of his employees.	On recommendation by the Department of Labour, the contractor paid to two workmen \$1.30 and \$66.10 respectively in settlement of their claims. The third complainant having put his claims into court, no further action was necessary.



VII.—FALSE REPRESENTATIONS TO INDUCE EMIGRATION.—MISSION TO ENGLAND OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR.—IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

During the year the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., was despatched by the Honourable the Minister of Labour to England on a mission to endeavour to secure legislation by the British parliament looking to the prevention in Great Britain of fraudulent representations to induce emigration to Canada. The result of his mission was the enactment of legislation along the lines desired, the following section being introduced into the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7, ch. 48), which measure was before the British parliament at the time of Mr. King's visit, and received the royal assent on December 21, 1906:—

‘The following section shall be substituted for section three hundred and fifty-three of the principal Act:—

“If any person, by any false representation, fraud or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.”’

The section became No. 24 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906. The correspondence relating to the mission of Mr. King to England was laid on the table of the House of Commons during the past session by the Honourable the Minister of Labour in response to an order of the House. The correspondence dates back to August 27, 1906, when Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressed a letter to the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., Minister of Labour, discussing the subject of the misrepresentations made to influence emigration to Canada, and the desirability of imperial legislation on the subject, and suggesting that Mr. King should be sent by the Minister of Labour to interview the Imperial authorities and represent the views of Canada, as they had been already formally set forth in a resolution of the House of Commons, and in an approved minute of the Privy Council of Canada, forwarded by His Excellency the Governor General to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The circumstances leading up to Mr. Draper's letter to the Minister of Labour are set forth in a series of letters and documents collected in a pamphlet which was placed by Mr. King before Lord Elgin, the Secretary for the Colonies, and included in the return laid before the House of Commons; they relate particularly to the inquiries made by Lord Elgin with regard to misrepresentations whereby a number of British printers were induced by a Mr. C. Brunning to emigrate from Great Britain to Winnipeg; to the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on the result of his investigations into this matter; to legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament on the subject, and to the resolution of the Dominion House of Commons and the approved minute of the Privy Council of Canada urging legislation on the subject by the British parliament. The action of the department with regard to the misrepresentations practised on the



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printers who had thus been induced to emigrate from Great Britain to Winnipeg, and the legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament as a consequence of the recommendation of the Deputy Minister were set forth in the annual report of the department for the year 1905-1906. It will be sufficient, therefore, to indicate but briefly the features of this preliminary correspondence and procedure.

Lord Elgin's inquiry on the subject of the emigrating printers took the form of a despatch to His Excellency the Governor General under date of February 21, 1906, and was accompanied by a copy of a petition that had been addressed to the King by some of the printers in question. Lord Elgin asked that the matter be made a subject of investigation, and remarked that if the statements made in the petition were correct, a serious injustice would appear to have been done. The matter was referred by the Governor General to his Ministers, with the result that the Minister of Labour instructed his deputy, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, to proceed to Winnipeg and investigate the subject of the complaint, and under date of April 18, His Excellency wrote Lord Elgin, inclosing extracts from the Deputy Minister's report as to the result of his investigations, and inclosing further an approved minute of the Privy Council of Canada, requesting Imperial legislation on the subject of misrepresentations concerning emigration. The Governor General commented on the inclosures as follows:—'Your Lordship will observe that this report fully justifies the complaint of the printers, who, it finds, were induced to come to this country by false and fraudulent representations. Your Lordship will also note that inasmuch as the scope of the Dominion Act, chapter 16 of 1905 is restricted to offences committed in Canada, Mr. Brunning appears not to have rendered himself liable to any penalty under the Act. It is suggested, however, that a remedy to meet future cases of a similar character might be provided by Imperial legislation analogous to the Dominion Act.' Under date of May 16, Lord Elgin acknowledged the Governor General's letter and promised that the suggestion of special legislation to meet the situation under discussion would receive every attention from His Majesty's government.

Again under date of May 17, His Excellency the Governor General wrote Lord Elgin, inclosing a copy of the report of the debate in the House of Commons on the ninth of the same month concerning the question of the false representations made to induce emigration to Canada, drawing special attention to the speeches of the then Minister of Labour (the Honourable A. B. Aylesworth) and the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden), who, His Excellency observed, 'representing the two sides of the House, are united in the view that it is desirable in the interests of the people of the United Kingdom, no less than in those of the people of Canada, that legislation should be enacted in the United Kingdom in order that such cases can be dealt with. The scope of the Dominion Act, chapter 16, 1905, under which they could be prosecuted in Canada, is restricted to offences committed in this country.' His Excellency added: 'Until such legislation is provided, men like Mr. Brunning would appear to be exempt from any penalty for fraudulent representations.'

The 'Act respecting false representations to induce or deter immigration,' passed by the Dominion parliament and assented to on July 20, 1905, is as follows:—

'Every person who does, in Canada, anything for the purpose of causing or pro-



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curing the publication or circulation, by advertisement or otherwise, in a country outside of Canada, of false representations as to the opportunities for employment in Canada, or as to the state of the labour market in Canada, intended or adapted to encourage or induce, or to deter or prevent, the immigration into Canada of persons resident in that country, or who does anything in Canada for the purpose of causing or procuring the communication to any resident of such country of any such false representations, shall, if any such false representations are thereafter so published, circulated or communicated, be guilty of an offense, and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars and not less than fifty dollars for each offence.'

Mr. Draper's letter of August 27 to the Minister of Labour is the next document in order of date. Mr. Draper pointed out that the Dominion parliament had, in 1905, enacted legislation intended to prevent false representations to induce immigration to Canada, with the hope of stopping practices concerning which complaint had been repeatedly made by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. He went on to state that this measure necessarily was ineffective beyond the bounds of Canada, and noted that during the session of 1905 a resolution was passed by the Dominion parliament asking the Imperial parliament to enact a similar law which would prevent false representations being made to intending emigrants to Canada by agents in the British Isles; and that the Dominion government had further requested the Imperial government to stop the misrepresentations in question. Mr. Draper wrote further that 'the passage of an Imperial Act becomes absolutely necessary not only as a safeguard to innocent people, but as a protection to Canadian interests at home and abroad.' It was possible, however, the writer urged, that in the multiplicity of affairs claiming the attention of the Imperial parliament the request of the Canadian government might not receive immediate attention, and he suggested to the minister that 'some one should be sent to England to press upon the authorities the urgency of the request that had been made, so that immediate action might be taken. 'If this,' continued Mr. Draper, 'can be done by you, no one is better fitted for the task than your deputy minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., who has an intimate knowledge of the whole case, and whose investigations into the case of the Winnipeg printers, apart from anything else, gave him an opportunity of learning at first hand the nature of the schemes used to dupe immigrants.'

The honourable the Minister of Labour acknowledged this letter on August 30, promising to give careful consideration to the suggestions made; and in the course of a second letter to Mr. Draper, dated September 1, wrote: 'I think your suggestion a good one, and, as the government is most anxious to do everything in its power to put a stop to persons being brought to this country under false representations as to the conditions of labour, and to further the just demands of the workingmen of Canada in protecting them against a repetition of such fraudulent practices as were shown to have taken place in connection with the bringing of a large number of printers from England to this country to take the places of men on strike in Winnipeg, it has seemed to me that, by sending the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. King, to England to present the views of the Department of Labour to the British authorities, it would, as your letter states, have a very beneficial effect and assist in bringing about the enactment of such legislation by the parliament of Great Britain as the



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Canadian government has already requested. I have, therefore, directed Mr. King to proceed to England to interview the British authorities prior to the opening of the British parliament, and am giving him letters which, I trust, may facilitate the success of his mission.'

The letters mentioned by the Honourable the Minister of Labour were addressed respectively to the Earl of Elgin as Colonial Secretary and to Lord Strathcona as High Commissioner for Canada, and were dated September 18. Mr. King, it may be added, sailed for England on the 21st of that month.

The letter from the Honourable the Minister of Labour to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, September 18, 1907.?

MY LORD,—I have the honour to introduce to Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, whom I have directed to proceed to England to represent to your Lordship, on behalf of the government of Canada, the urgent need for the enactment, at the earliest possible date, of Imperial legislation to prevent false representations being made in Great Britain or Ireland as to the condition of the labour market in Canada with a view to inducing or deterring emigration to this country.

Your Lordship has already received a copy of an approved minute of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada, and of a resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, setting forth the desirability of such legislation being enacted by the Imperial parliament, and your Lordship has graciously promised that careful consideration will be given by His Majesty's Ministers in Great Britain to the suggestion therein contained.

I am well aware of the many and important subjects which his Majesty's Ministers are likely to have under consideration at this time. Nevertheless, I feel that once fully apprised of the serious nature of the wrongs which have already been occasioned to many individuals and families of the United Kingdom as well as of Canada, by false representations made in Great Britain concerning the condition of labour in this country, and the grave possible consequences which may ensue unless prompt measures are taken to effectively put a stop to such false representations being made in the future, His Majesty's Ministers will be disposed to meet the wishes of the Canadian people in this matter.

In sending Mr. Mackenzie King to England, I do so, therefore, with the hope that his mission may result in the enactment of the desired legislation at the approaching session of the British parliament.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,  
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,  
*Minister of Labour and Postmaster General of Canada.*

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C., LL.D.,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, England.

The letter from the Honourable the Minister of Labour to Lord Strathcona was as follows:—



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, Septemehr 18, 1907.

MY DEAR LORD STRATHCONA,—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, is proceeding to England with a view of representing to the British authorities, on behalf of the government of Canada, the desirability of legislation being enacted by the Imperial parliament, at the earliest possible date, to prevent false representations being made in the United Kingdom and Canada to induce or deter immigration to Canada. Mr. Mackenzie King is already known, personally to your Lordship, so that it is not necessary for me to give him an introduction to you. Nevertheless, I would like to bespeak for him your Lordship's good offices, and to say that any assistance given by you to Mr. Mackenzie King in the discharge of his important and responsible mission will be much appreciated by myself and other members of the Canadian Ministry.

Mr. Mackenzie King will explain fully to your Lordship the nature of the legislation which it is hoped the British parliament will enact in the interests of this country, the desirability of which legislation has already been suggested to His Majesty's Ministers in Great Britain, by a resolution of the House of Commons, of Canada, and an approved minute of the Honourable the Privy Council of Canada. It is only necessary, therefore, for me to add that my main purpose in sending Mr. King to again bring this matter to the attention of the British authorities is that His Majesty's Ministers in Great Britain may be led to feel how important the matter is regarded by the Canadian government, and also the necessity for immediate action. Our government sincerely hope that His Majesty's Ministers will see their way to introducing legislation on this important subject at the approaching session of the British parliament.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,  
*Minister of Labour and Postmaster General of Canada.*

The Right Honourable,  
Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., F.R.S., LL.D.,  
High Commissioner for Canada,  
17 Victoria Street, London, S. W., England.

Mr. King also took with him the following letter from the Premier of Canada to the Colonial Secretary:—

OTTAWA, September 21, 1906. ?

DEAR LORD ELGIN,—The Honourable Mr. Lemieux, the Minister of Labour, informs me that he has written your Lordship in regard to the important mission on which he is sending his deputy, Mr. Mackenzie King, to England. It is not necessary for me, therefore, to enlarge in any way upon what Mr. Lemieux has said. I would like, however, to join with him in the hope that he has expressed that His Majesty's ministers may find it possible to give immediate consideration to the important subject which the government of Canada, in sending Mr. King to England, is desirous of again bringing to their attention.

Yours respectfully,

WILFRID LAURIER.

The Right Honourable,  
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
Downing street, London, S. W., England.



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Mr. King arrived in London on September 29. After presenting the letter of the Honourable the Minister of Labour to Lord Stratheona, and calling at the Colonial Office, he sent the following communication to the Earl of Elgin, who was absent at the time in Scotland:—

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,  
17 Victoria Street,  
LONDON, S. W., October 2, 1906.

My LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a communication from the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., M.P., Minister of Labour and Postmaster General of Canada, informing your Lordship that I have been sent to England to represent, on behalf of the government of Canada, the special need for the enactment by the parliament of the United Kingdom of legislation to prevent false representations being made in Great Britain and Ireland as to the condition of the Labour market in Canada, with a view to inducing or deterring emigration to Canada.

The Minister of Labour in his letter has made mention of the attention which this matter has received, both from His Majesty's ministers in Great Britain, and from the House of Commons and the Privy Council of Canada. I beg to enclose, in pamphlet form, a copy of the resolution of the House of Commons and of the approved Minute of the Privy Council referred to by the minister, and a copy of certain of the correspondence which has passed between the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom in reference thereto.

Your Lordship will observe that the minister lays special stress upon the urgency of the need of immediate legislation in the interests of His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom, as well as in Canada. I may add that the minister's hope in sending me to Great Britain at this time, has been that I might be able, having fully acquainted Your Lordship with the importance which the government of Canada attaches to this matter, to return with a definite assurance that legislation to meet the evils complained of will be introduced at the approaching session of the Imperial parliament.

Your Lordship, I understand, will not likely be in London before the 23rd of the present month. I presume, however, that your Lordship will be pleased to receive without delay the communication from the Minister of Labour of Canada which I am enclosing. I have, therefore, ventured to enlist the good offices of Lord Stratheona, the High Commissioner for Canada, who has kindly consented to forward this letter, with its enclosures, and to request for me the privilege of an interview at such time and place as may be most convenient to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
*Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada.*

Lord Elgin accordingly arranged through the High Commissioner's Office for Mr. King to be brought into touch with the officials of the Colonial Office pending His Lordship's return to London from Scotland. A number of interviews were held between Mr. King and officials of the Colonial Office, and on October 23 Mr. King had a lengthy interview with Lord Elgin himself, the High Commissioner for Canada being also present. The views of the Canadian government and its wishes in the matter were fully set forth, and on the 27th of the month Mr. King was officially informed that the president of the Board of Trade at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had given notice that he would propose the insertion of an appropriate clause dealing with emigration frauds in the Merchant Shipping Bill at



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that time before the House of Commons. Subsequently, Mr. King was given letters from the Secretary of State for the Colonies which he was requested to convey to the Minister of Labour and the Prime Minister. The letter to the Minister of Labour was as follows:—

COLONIAL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET, November 1, 1906.

DEAR MR. LEMIEUX,—I am glad to be able to inform you that the president of the Board of Trade has, at my request, willingly consented to propose the following new clause for insertion in the Merchant Shipping Bill now before the House of Commons:—

‘The following section shall be substituted for section 353 of the principal Act:—

‘If any person, by any false representation, fraud, or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding 3 months.’

There is every hope that this clause will be accepted, and that the Bill will become law this session.

It has given me much pleasure to meet the views and wishes of the government and parliament of Canada, which Mr. Mackenzie King has so lucidly explained to me. I should have preferred that the importance of this legislation should have been marked by its embodiment in a distinct Act here as in Canada. There was, however, considerable difficulty in introducing any new Bill at this late period of the session, and it was thought better to take the occasion offered by the Merchant Shipping Bill than to postpone to another year legislation of pressing urgency.

I fully recognize how necessary it is, both in the interests of this country and of Canada, that persons should not be induced to emigrate by false representations, and I trust that the law in both countries as strengthened, will have the desired effect.

Believe me, yours very truly,

ELGIN.

The Honourable R. LEMIEUX, K.C., M.P.

The Colonial Secretary's letter to the Prime Minister was as follows:—

COLONIAL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET, November 1, 1906.

DEAR SIR WILFRID,—I have to thank you for writing me about Mr. Mackenzie King and his mission to this country. We have done all in our power to assist him, and I think he is satisfied, but I need not trouble you with explanations which he can better give.

I would only beg you to believe that in the present position of parliamentary business, I am convinced that the introduction of a separate Bill must have meant delay till next year. I was very glad, therefore, to be able with the co-operation of my colleague, Mr. Lloyd George, to find means of inserting a clause in a Bill already before the House, and I hope thus to secure your object.

I am, yours sincerely,

ELGIN.

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.

Having received the above communication, Mr. King left London for Canada on November 3, arriving in Ottawa about a week later.



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As already mentioned, the clause proposed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as included in the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Bill, subsequently passed both Houses of parliament and was assented to on December 21. It is believed this legislation by the Imperial parliament, in conjunction with that enacted during 1905 by the Dominion parliament will have the effect of preventing the misrepresentations that have been made on various occasions, either in Great Britain or in Canada to influence emigration to this country, resulting in many cases, in much harm to those who have been misled, and not infrequently to an unfortunate disturbance of the industrial conditions prevailing in the districts or cities in Canada that may have been affected.



## VIII.—THE ALIEN LABOUR LAW.

The law commonly known as the Act to Restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens having been within the past fiscal year the subject of an important appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and having within the year been adopted and incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as Chapter 97, Vol. II., R.S.C., 1906 (p. 1753), and entitled: 'An Act respecting the Importation and Employment of Aliens,' and known briefly as the Alien Labour Act, it is opportune to review the circumstances surrounding the appeal as well as the various amendments that have been made to the Act since its original enactment in 1897. It will be timely also to furnish information on the general operation of the Act.

As originally enacted in 1897, and amended in 1898, the Act required that no proceedings should be instituted under it without the consent of the Attorney General of Canada, or some person duly authorized by him, and after the establishment of the Department of Labour, an important part of the duty of the new department was to inform the Attorney General with regard to the alleged violations of the law concerning which prosecutions might be requested. A resident officer was appointed with a view to investigating alleged complaints and reporting on the same through the Labour Department to the Attorney General. During the session of 1901 the Act was amended so that the consent of the Attorney General of Canada was no longer made necessary to the institution of proceedings, but, instead, proceedings could be taken on the consent of the attorney general of the province in which the alleged offence had occurred, or of any judge of a superior or county court. In this way parties interested in bringing the suit were enabled to proceed in the local courts without having resort to the federal authorities. It had been held that the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Attorney General of Canada before commencing proceedings was detrimental to the effective working of the Act, those who believed themselves to be suffering from a supposed violation of the measure being hindered from securing immediate redress. The amendment contributed towards remedying this alleged defect.

## RECOVERING THE PENALTY.

An important change was made also with regard to the penalty. In the Act as originally enacted the penalty for the infringement of the Act was \$1,000, which was held to be so severe as to make the courts conservative in enforcing it, and it was believed there might arise under the Act cases in which a lighter penalty would be sufficient. The penalty was changed from \$1,000 to one not exceeding \$1,000 or not less than \$50. The mode of recovery of the penalty was simplified also, so that an individual with the written consent of the judge of the court in which it was intended to bring the action, might sue for and recover the amount as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction in which debts of like amount are now recovered; or the



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penalty might be recovered with the written consent of the attorney general of the province in which the prosecution obtains, or of a judge of a superior or county court upon summary conviction before any judge of a county court (being a justice of the peace) or any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate, or any functionary, tribunal, or person invested by the proper legislative authority with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace, acting within the local limits of his or its jurisdiction; the sum recovered in the latter case to be payable to the Receiver General of Canada, who may order to be paid to the informant by reason of whose information the conviction is believed to have been secured, a portion of the penalty recovered, not exceeding fifty per cent.

## APPLICATION OF ACT WIDENED.

A further amendment of considerable importance relates to the clause in the original Act setting forth that its provisions should apply only to such foreign countries as have enacted and retain in force, or as enact and retain in force laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to this Act. An amendment in 1898 set forth the method in which evidence may be given as to countries to which the Act applies. The legislation of 1901 further amended the original clause so as to make the Act apply to the importation or immigration of such persons as reside in or are citizens of such foreign countries as have enacted and retain in force, &c. Under the original clause no violation could be proven if the persons brought to this country from the United States were foreigners to that country and gave satisfactory proof that they had not become citizens of the United States; under the amended Act it is only necessary to prove that the aliens imported were, at the time of hiring, resident in the United States.

## DEPORTATION TO ADJOINING COUNTRIES.

The original Act provided that the Attorney General of Canada, in cases where he was satisfied that an immigrant had been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the provisions of the Act, might cause such immigrant, within the period of a year after landing or entry to be taken into custody, and returned to the country whence he came at the expense of the owner of the vessel; an additional clause providing that if such person enters from an adjoining country, he may be returned at the expense of the person previously contracting. The latter clause was amended to read 'at the expense of the person, partnership, company or corporation' violating the Act.

The provision of the original Act making it an indictable offence for the master of any vessel to bring knowingly into Canada any alien with whom an illegal contract has been made, and imposing a fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment for each such infringement of the law, remained unchanged in the amended Act.

Also, under the amended Act of 1901, as under the original law, separate proceedings may be instituted in the case of each alien who is believed to have been brought into the country illegally.



## ROYAL COMMISSIONS APPOINTED.

Important outcomes of the Alien Labour Act have been the appointments of royal commissions to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Pere Marquette Railway Company, respectively, His Honour Judge Winchester being the commissioner in each instance. With regard to the earliest of these commissions, that relating to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, representations had been for some time previously made to the government by the Canadian Institute of Amalgamated Engineering and others to the effect that the railway company was infringing the Alien Labour Act by giving preference to the employment of citizens of the United States and non-residents of Canada in connection with its construction work. An extensive correspondence had been carried on by the Department of Labour with the officers of the company concerned, and with other parties with regard to these representations, and the appointment of a commission to further investigate the facts was recommended by the Minister of Labour because such correspondence showed important differences of statements between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the officers of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering. As a result of a prolonged investigation during the summer of 1904, in various parts of Canada into the charges preferred against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company the commissioner expressed his conviction that no earnest effort had been made to obtain Canadian engineers for the location of the railway in question by those having authority to employ such, that there were plenty of Canadians capable of the work who were available, and that in the word 'engineer' he included all from the chief engineer and harbour engineer to the transit men, shanty men, levellers and topographers. On the other hand, there was, he reported, a very earnest desire to obtain American engineers for the work, and in some cases applications were made to the heads of other railway companies to relieve men for the purpose of having them brought to Canada to be employed on this road. As a result of the appointment of the commission, and the report of the commissioner, fifteen persons left the service of the company out of twenty-four reported against by His Honour Judge Winchester. Some of these were deported at the express instance of the Attorney General, while others left to avoid the consequence of violating the Alien Labour Act. Apart, however, from this immediate consequence the publicity given to the whole subject during the course of the investigation, both in the press and because of the publication and distribution of the report and evidence by the Department of Labour, as well as from discussions in parliament, helped to create a public opinion so strong and clearly defined that a better guarantee was afforded for the protection of Canadians and British subjects with respect to their employment in connection with the construction of the new transcontinental railway than was likely to have been afforded in any other way.

## THE PERE MARQUETTE COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission to enquire into the alleged employment of aliens to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects by the Père Marquette Railway on that portion of the company's line operated in Canada was issued in April, 1905.



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It was alleged that since the Père Marquette system of Michigan, U.S., obtained control of the Canadian portion of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway (Erie & Huron) it had been persistently replacing Canadian employees of the old system by employees from the United States. Before the appointment of the commission a preliminary investigation had been made by Mr. Joseph T. Marks, the editor of the *Industrial Banner*, of London, Ont. acting under instructions of the Honourable the Minister of Labour. His report confirmed the representations made to the government, and His Honour Judge Winchester was appointed a royal commissioner to further investigate the subject. The report of the commissioner was reported to the House of Commons by the Honourable Sir William Mulock, the Minister of Labour at that time, and named various officials and employees of the Père Marquette Railway in Canada, whose employment by the company constituted infringements of the Alien Labour Act, and who were in his opinion liable to deportation. The commissioner further reported that the policy of the management of the Père Marquette Railway Company was in his opinion to fill the higher positions with Americans, while, he adds, 'that there was a discrimination against Canadians is abundantly shown by the evidence.' At the request of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, the Honourable the Attorney General of Canada issued to the Commissioner of the Dominion Police, warrants for the deportation of the aliens thus illegally employed, but the Commissioner of Police was instructed before executing the warrants to allow the parties a reasonable time to leave the country, and in the case of the chief officials concerned some days were allowed in order that the business of the company might not be seriously embarrassed by reason of their deportation. Some of the alien employees in the meantime returned voluntarily to the United States. The first warrants issued were against James R. Gilhula, chief train dispatcher, and Everett E. Cain, trainmaster, both at St. Thomas, Ont. The warrants were issued by the Attorney General of Canada, and directed the official charged with their execution to return the aliens to the country whence they came.

## QUESTION OF DOMINION POWERS APPEALED TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Immediately upon their arrest the parties obtained writs of habeas corpus, which obliged the Commissioner of Dominion Police, who had made the arrests, to produce the persons in his custody before Mr. Justice Anglin, of Toronto, and to state the reasons for their detention. Counsel for the prisoners moved for orders for their discharge from custody, and counsel for the Attorney General of Canada showed cause against the motion. The argument was heard at Toronto, June 9 and 10, and judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Anglin on June 16, 1905. The court held that the Act of the Dominion parliament to Restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens was beyond the power of the Dominion parliament to pass, for the reason that, in compelling the return of such aliens to the United States, it had authorized certain acts to be done beyond the territorial limits of Canada, this being an exercise of jurisdiction which could only be, but had not been, conferred on the Dominion parliament by the parliament of Great Britain. The Honourable the Attorney General, on June 26, stated to the House of Commons that it was the intention of the government to apply to the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice



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Anglin, with which the government did not agree. Leave to appeal was obtained in due course by the present Minister of Labour, the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, at that time the Solicitor General of Canada, and in June, 1906, the appeal was argued before the Privy Council by Mr. Newcombe, the Deputy Minister of Justice. On July 30, their Lordships gave judgment reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Anglin, and declaring the deportation clause of the Alien Labour Act to be within the powers of the Dominion parliament. In the meantime the publicity given the proceedings of the commission, as in the case of the commission to inquire into the charge against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, together with the distribution of the reports and evidence, and the discussions in Parliament, had the effect of stopping further importations of aliens to fill places that should be occupied by Canadians, and may reasonably be presumed to have influenced public opinion to the advantage of Canadian and British subjects generally in connection with industrial employment.

The appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in this matter was taken at the instance of the Department of Labour, and the expense of the proceedings was borne by the department. The appeal and the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in reference to the same mark an important chapter in the history of this legislation.

#### PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Following are some of the more notable prosecutions under the Alien Labour Act, as reported in different number of the *Labour Gazette*. Fifty per cent of the penalty imposed was in a number of cases, it will be observed, paid to the person on whose information the conviction was obtained, in accordance with the 11th section of the Act.

#### CONVICTIONS OBTAINED.

##### *Alien Miners Imported.*

In August, 1901, Mr. W. L. Macdonald, a member of the Miners' Union of Rossland, B.C., laid an information against one Albert Geiser, charging that he had violated the Act by bringing in under contract from Baker City, Oregon, U.S., two miners, named Neil Stevenson and T. H. Andrew respectively, to work for the Le Roi Mining Company. A strike prevailed at the time amongst the miners who had been employed by the company, and Mr. Macdonald was one of the strikers. Convictions were obtained in each case and Geiser was fined in one case \$500 and in the other \$50. The defendant applied before Mr. Justice Walkem for leave to appeal the case, and on technical grounds permission was refused. The application was renewed before Mr. Justice Irving, and again refused on technical grounds. A third application was made before the Chief Justice of the province, in the argument before whom a dispute arose between the counsel as to the points which had been argued before Mr. Justice Irving, with the result that the matter was referred back to Mr. Justice Irving to be disposed of by him when he should be next in Rossland. These proceedings extended throughout 1902, and the matter came up before Mr. Justice Irving a second time in the spring of 1903 at Rossland, when he held that previous applications for



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writs of certiorari having been refused, it was not the practice of the court to entertain the same application twice, and the application was therefore again dismissed. The amount of the fine was paid to the Receiver General in July, 1903, and subsequently, through the action of the Department of Labour, 50 per cent of the penalties collected, amounting to \$275, was forwarded to Mr. Macdonald, the original informant. The two cases of *Rex vs. Geiser* are of special interest, inasmuch as they were the first cases in which proceedings under the Alien Labour Act had been commenced under the new provisions in the amended Act enabling action to be taken without reference to the Dominion government.

*R. vs. Geiser.* Decision before police magistrate of Rossland, B.C., August, 1901, reported with applications for appeal in *Labour Gazette* Vol. IV. Aug., 1903, p. 143.

*Explicit Engagement not Necessary.*

The Carpet Weavers' Union of Toronto, laid information under the Act against F. B. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the Toronto Carpet Company, Toronto. Hayes had engaged in Lowell, Mass., for his Toronto factory, one Pierre Derocher, who had asked that his brother Fred be also engaged. Hayes had replied that the latter should get a show. The action did not lie against Pierre Derocher, who, born a British subject, had never been denaturalized, but was maintained against his brother, a native citizen of the United States, notwithstanding that there had been no explicit engagement by Hayes. A penalty of \$50 and costs was imposed.

*R. vs. Hayes.* Decision by police magistrate of Toronto, Aug. 25, 1902, reported in *Labour Gazette* September, 1902, Vol. III. p. 188.

*Ignorance of the Law no Excuse.*

Isaac McClain and David H. Belcher laid information against Edward Freyseng, of the Freyseng Cork Company, Limited, Toronto, charging that Freyseng had, in July, 1903, engaged two citizens of the United States for his factory, by agreement made prior to their coming, and by prepaying their transportation. Freyseng claimed that the strike had left him short-handed, and that cork-cutters could not be secured in Canada; also he maintained that he was ignorant that he was breaking the law. The magistrate pointed out that ignorance of the law was no defence. A penalty of \$50 and costs was imposed in each case, half the amount recovered being, on application, eventually awarded, through the Department of Labour, to the informants.

*R. vs. Freyseng.* Decision of police magistrate of Toronto, Feb. 29, 1904, reported in *Labour Gazette* May, 1904, Vol. IV. page 1129.

*Assurance of Work Illegal.*

F. Weaver, formerly an employee of J. Amberg, tailor, Dundas, Ont., laid information against the latter charging that he had improperly brought two workmen from New York. Amberg, it seems, had made no direct engagement, but had assured the men of work in his factory; he also paid the fare of one of them from New York to Dundas. The magistrate convicted the defendant of an infringement of the law, but withheld the penalty on condition that the costs of prosecution were paid, to which defendant agreed.

*R. vs. Amberg.* Decision of police magistrate of Hamilton, August 21, 1904, reported in *Labour Gazette* in September, 1904, Vol. V. p. 303.



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*Important Conviction in Cape Breton.*

George Lowe laid information against the Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited, charging infringement of the Alien Labour Act in four instances. In the cases of A. F. Townsend and A. T. Beemis, two citizens of the United States, who had been brought into Canada under contract, the charge was sustained, and a penalty of \$200 imposed in each case, in addition to costs. The case of Beemis appears to have aroused unusual public interest because of offensive statements said to have been made by him on being served with the summons. The magistrate in giving judgment in the case of Townsend directed that if the fine were not paid immediately it should be levied by distress and sale of the chattels of the defendant company. On application by Lowe, the informant, to the Department of Labour, one half the amount of the fine in one case where no appeal had been made was paid to him at once, and in the case appealed, one half the fine was ultimately paid on the failure of the appeal. The other two of the four prosecutions did not succeed.

R. vs. Cape Breton Electric Railway, Sydney, N.S., July, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette* August, 1905, Vol. IV. page 229.

*Several Convictions Against a Toronto Firm.*

The Menzie Wall Paper Company of Toronto was proceeded against under the Act on six different charges. It was stated that the company had brought six men from New York to Toronto to take the place of men formerly in its employ who were on strike. The superintendent of the company had, it was alleged, gone to New York to secure the men, and had advanced the price of their tickets. The defendants pleaded that the men imported were British subjects, but this was decided not to be the case. One charge was dismissed, and a fine of \$50 imposed in each of the other five cases.

R. vs. Felsing. Decision by Police Magistrate Ellis of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette*, September, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 355.

Robert Menzie, president of the defendant company named in the above mentioned case, was proceeded against on a second occasion, the information alleging that he had brought from Philadelphia one Harry Cruisemire to work in his Toronto factory. Cruisemire had seen an advertisement in a Philadelphia journal which caused him to communicate with Menzie, asking for work. Menzie wrote that under the law he could not engage him in the United States, but could give him work if he came to Toronto. Cruisemire had also asked for transportation, but Menzie pointed out that this also would be a breach of the Alien Labour Act. Later on Menzie wrote Cruisemire again and said he could pay the fare as far as Niagara Falls; he sent Cruisemire a ticket to the Falls accordingly, and Cruisemire paid his fare from the Falls to Toronto. Cruisemire was not actually engaged until in Canada. Defendant was convicted of an infringement of the Act, and a penalty of \$50 and costs was imposed. Half the penalty was later paid over to the informer.

R. vs. Menzie. Decision by Police Magistrate Denison of Toronto, February, 19, 1906, reported in the *Labour Gazette*, March, 1906, Vol. VI. p. 1059 and as to the payment of a portion of the penalty to the informer in the *Labour Gazette*, Nov., 1906, p. 580.



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*An Insurance Company Fined.*

H. Holman Evans, manager of the Union Life Assurance Company, Toronto, was fined \$50 for importing one Albert Tookes from New York to work for the company. The decision was appealed to a divisional court on the ground, *inter alia*, that the court had no jurisdiction when the alleged illegality had been committed out of the country. The conviction was sustained, and one half the penalty recovered was paid to the informer. An appeal had been made by the company for a remission of a portion of the fine, on the alleged ground that the information was laid on account of malice, but the Minister of Labour ruled against such remission.

R. vs. Evans. Decision by police magistrate of Toronto, reported in the *Labour Gazette* February, 1906, Vol. VI, p. 943, and as to appeal, &c., in *Labour Gazette* Vol. VII, p. 580, and Vol. VII., p. 1033.

*Another Toronto Infringement.*

An employer named Elliott was convicted of an infringement of the Alien Labour Act, by the illegal importation and engagement of one Louis Curtis, and a penalty of \$50 was imposed.

R. vs. Elliott. Decision by Police Magistrate Denison of Toronto, March, 15th, 1906, reported in the *Labour Gazette* April, 1906, Vol. VI. p. 1178.

*Montreal Harbour Commissioners Convicted.*

The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal were charged with two infringements of the law, having in one case, as it was alleged, imported one Quinlan from Ogdensburg, N.Y., in August, 1904, to work as a shovel tender, and again in April or May having induced one Barry of Buffalo, to come from that city to secure employment in connection with the elevators under the control of the commission. The inducements were made in each case by the superintendent in the employ of the commissioners. For the defence it was held that the Act allowed the importation of alien labour in the case of a newly established industry when skilled or competent men could not be procured in Canada. The court held that the case was not covered by the exception made under the Act. The court, however, found that inasmuch as two offences could not be included in one information, and only one information had been laid in this case, a penalty could only be imposed in one case. The commissioners were, therefore, fined \$100. Later the commissioners asked that they be relieved of the penalty, in view of heavy costs that had already been sustained, but the ruling of the minister of Labour, to whom the point was referred, was to the effect that no ground existed for interfering with the natural process of law. Under the Act, on application being made to the Department of Labour, half the penalty recovered was paid to the informant. The heavy costs in question had been incurred by an effort on the part of the defendants to stay proceedings before the recorder on the ground that the prosecution was barred by a prescription of six months under Section 841 of the Criminal Code. The appeal was carried to the Court of Appeal, when it was dismissed, and the right of the recorder to hear the case affirmed.

R. vs. Montreal Harbour Commissioners. Decision by Court of Appeal, April 28, 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette* June, 1906, Vol. VII. p. 1292; decision by Recorder Weir of Montreal, June 30, 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette* August, 1906, Vol. VII. p. 215; decision by Minister of Labour relating to payment of portion of fine to informant reported in *Labour Gazette*, March, 1907, Vol. VII. p. 1032.



*Infringement by a Distillery Company.*

The Corby Distillery Company was charged by the Canadian Coppersmiths' Union with an infringement of the Act by importing several coppersmiths to perform work under contract. For the defence it was argued that the contract involving the presence of the aliens was let to the Ansonia Copper Company, and that the latter company alone was responsible for any infringement of the Act. The police magistrate after reserving judgment and considering the evidence, decided that the Corby Company was responsible, and imposed a fine of \$50 and costs on each of eight charges of infringement preferred.

R. vs. Corby Distillery Company. Decision by Police Magistrate Flint, Belleville, Dec. 22, 1906; reported in the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1907, Vol. VII. p. 821.

## UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS.

A brief account is given also of such unsuccessful prosecutions as have come to the notice of the department.

*British Subjects not Affected.*

Action was brought by C. J. Dionne, against the Slater Shoe Company, Montreal, alleging six infractions of the Alien Labour Act. In the case of Oliver Dubois, who had been engaged in the United States, the question of nationality was raised. Dubois, it appears, was born in the United States, but his parents were British subjects, and he had not himself taken out naturalization papers. The court held that Dubois was, therefore, a British subject, and that it was not illegal to make a contract with him in the United States to work in Canada. The charge was dismissed, as were also the remainder of the alleged infringements of the law.

R. vs. Slater Shoe Company. Decision by Judge Sicotte at Montreal, October, 1903; reported in the *Labour Gazette*, November, 1903, Vol. IV, p. 482.

*Question of Advertising in Foreign Newspapers.*

Action was brought by George P. Downie against the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, on the ground that the firm had procured the importation for work in their establishment of one Cornwall Megese, of Seattle, Washington, by means of the following advertisement inserted in the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* of March 28, 1904:—'Wanted first-class machinists, apply Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, Vancouver, B.C.' Police Magistrate Williams, of Vancouver, before whom the case was first heard, decided that the insertion of the advertisement in question was not illegal under either section 1 of the Alien Labour Act (sec. 2, chap. 97, R.S.C., 1906), under which the information was laid, or under the section of the Act which made illegal the encouragement of an alien to come to Canada 'by promise of employment through advertisement printed or published in such foreign country. (sec. 12, chap. 97, R.S.C., 1906)' The magistrate held that the advertisement in question did not contain any promise of employment and 'cannot in any way be tortured or twisted into a promise of employment;' he therefore dismissed the case, making no order as to costs. The case was subsequently argued before a judge of the Supreme Court of



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British Columbia, Mr. Justice Duff, who confirmed the decision of the police magistrate. Commenting upon the argument of counsel, Mr. Justice Duff declared: 'In no case, least of all in appeal and proceeding, can I press the words of the legislature beyond their fair and natural sense.' The question at issue having been here raised for the first time, Mr. Justice Duff thought it not a case for costs.

*R. vs. Vancouver Engineering Works.* Decision by Police Magistrate Williams of Vancouver and Mr. Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, reported in the *Labour Gazette*, July, 1904, Vol. V. pages 112, 113.

*Quashed on Technicality in Appeal.*

Mr. Breckenridge, manager of the Ottawa branch of the International Harvester Company, was charged with infringing the Alien Labour Act with respect to five workmen alleged to have been brought from the United States under contract; defendant was also charged with paying the expense of their transportation to Ottawa. Two of the five cases were dismissed on general grounds, two others on the ground that the contract had been made more than six months prior to the institution of proceedings, which put them without the jurisdiction of the court. In the fifth case a conviction was recorded, and a fine of \$100 and costs imposed. The case was heard before Police Magistrate O'Keefe, of Ottawa, May 9, 1905. An appeal from this conviction was taken to the Divisional Court at Toronto, which was heard September 19, 1905, the argument for the appeal being that there was no evidence to show that the defendant knew the employee concerned in the charge, one E. L. Day, to be a foreigner; also, it was contended, the said employee not having been imported as a monthly labourer, the conviction was at fault. The conviction was finally quashed without inquiry into the merits of the case, and on the ground that the consent given by Junior County Judge O'Meara, of Carleton, had not specified the name of the man whom the accused was alleged to have brought illegally into Canada, nor the time or place of the alleged offence. The document under which proceedings had been instituted merely gave consent to the accused being prosecuted under the Alien Labour Act. The court held there was error in not particularizing, and that consent for prosecution should only be given after a thorough acquaintance with the facts of the case, which knowledge should appear on the face of the record.

*Spittal vs. Breckenridge.* Decision of Police Magistrate O'Keefe, of Ottawa, May, 9, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette* August, 1905, p. 228, and appeal to Divisional Court, Toronto, reported in *Labour Gazette*, as to argument October, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 469, and as to judgment November, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 597.

*Question of Liability as between Company and Individual.*

The conviction of F. R. Close, manager of the Duncan Lithographing Company, Toronto, for an infringement of the Alien Labour Act, was appealed to the Divisional Court, Toronto, and quashed on the ground that the offence, if any, was committed by the company and that, inasmuch as the Act provided for the prosecution of a company as well as an individual, the charge should have been brought against the company.

*R. vs. Close.* Decision in Toronto police court, appeal to divisional court reported in *Labour Gazette*, November, 1905, Vol. VI, p. 598.



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*Operations of Employers' Associations.*

The Divisional Court of Toronto quashed the conviction entered against J. G. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association, Toronto, by Police Magistrate Denison, of Toronto, on October 6, 1905. Merrick was alleged to have illegally imported a workman. A second conviction entered against Merrick by Police Magistrate Denison, on November 17, 1905, for illegally importing a lithographer for the Rolph Clarke Lithographing Company, Toronto, was appealed to the Divisional Court, Toronto, May 23, 1906, and was quashed on the ground that the evidence did not disclose any offence, and that it was not illegal to assist foreigners to come to Canada, so long as there was no contract or agreement entered into before the encouragement or assistance is given. The Divisional Court also held that it was necessary that a contract should first be established before the question of assisting could be entertained.

*R. vs. Merrick.* Decision by Police Magistrate Denison, Toronto, November, 17, 1905, reported in *Labour Gazette*, December, 1905, Vol. VI. p. 693; appeal to divisional court, Toronto, May, 23, 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette* June, 1906, Vol. VI. p. 1394.

*Action of Detective Agency.*

Gerhard Heintzman, president of the Gerhard Heintzman Company, Limited, Toronto, was convicted of an infringement of the Act by being a party to inducing one Thomas Podginivick, *alias* Wm. Heidelberg, to come from the United States to work under contract. For the defence it was alleged that there had been a strike in the piano factory of the defendant company and Podginivick was brought by the Thiel Detective Agency to act as a detective in the establishment; there had been, it was alleged, no contract between the defendant company and the alien, who, moreover, had not been imported by the company. The Police Magistrate ruled that the defendant company was none the less guilty of an infringement of the Act, inasmuch as the Detective Agency was acting on behalf of the company. A penalty of \$50 and costs was accordingly imposed. An appeal was taken to the High Court against the conviction which was quashed with costs. The court held that the Act was not infringed unless the defendant had knowingly assisted in importing labour from a foreign country. In the present case it appeared the defendant had not knowingly imported the man brought from Chicago, but had applied to the Thiel Detective Agency in Toronto who had supplied the man.

*R. vs. Heintzman.* Decision by Police Magistrate Denison, Toronto, November, 26th 1906, reported in *Labour Gazette*, December, 1906, p. 696; appeal to High Court reported in the *Labour Gazette*, March, 1907, p. 1029.

It will be apparent from this brief resumé, that while the administration of the Alien Labour Law is primarily a matter for the courts of the land, the Department of Labour has had nevertheless much to do with furthering the intention of parliament in the enactment of this measure. The department is in receipt constantly of communications in reference to the provisions of the Act, and the method of carrying on proceedings. These have been promptly acknowledged and fully dealt with. The department, moreover, has not failed to point out to the parties, wherever an alleged infringement of the Act has been brought to its notice, the liability to which a violation of the Act may subject the offender, and there is little doubt that in this way, as well as by the publicity given in the *Labour Gazette* and in other ways to prosecutions under the Act, the department has been successful in helping to maintain a due regard for the provisions of the law.



## IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1906, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 to 1906, INCLUSIVE.

During the calendar year 1906, the Department of Labour received reports of 139 trade disputes, in existence in Canada, of which all but one began in the course of that year. The number of those which commenced in 1906 is 5 more than the previous year, and 35 more than in 1904. In the past six years, the greatest number of trade disputes occurred in 1903, when 160 were reported to have taken place. The most serious dispute of 1906, in its effects on the general industrial conditions of the country was a strike of 500 coal miners at Lethbridge, Alberta, which began on March 9, and continued until December 2, when work was resumed under a settlement effected through the friendly offices of the Department of Labour. A great scarcity of fuel in southern Alberta during the early part of the winter of 1906-1907 was in part attributed to the stoppage of work at these mines. This dispute is noteworthy from the fact that it led to important legislation to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and other industries in the nature of public utilities. Other serious strikes of the year were a strike of lumber mill hands at Buckingham, Que., and of street railway employees at Hamilton, Ont. Each of these strikes was accompanied by rioting. In case of the former three fatalities occurred.

### MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

Although the number of trade disputes in Canada was larger in 1906 than in the two previous years, the increase was chiefly in disputes of small magnitude. There were 17 strikes and lockouts in 1906, each involving 300 workpeople, or more, compared with 16 in 1904 and 13 in 1905. In 1901, there were 16, in 1902 there were 11, and in 1903, there were 29 trade disputes, each affecting 300 workpeople or more.

The total number of employees involved in trade disputes during 1906 was approximately 26,014, compared with 16,329 in 1905, and 15,665 in 1904.

### LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

Perhaps the clearest idea of the effect of trade disputes upon the industrial life of the community may be derived from a consideration of the number of working days lost through this cause. Though it is not feasible to obtain exact statistics on this point, owing to the complexity of some disputes, when the employees affected return to work individually from time to time, or abandon the struggle by seeking work in other places, a careful estimate shows that approximately 490,400 working days were lost during 1906, the greatest loss having occurred in September, when about 97,140 working days were lost. In 1905, the loss of time amounted approximately to 284,140 working days, and in 1904, it was estimated at 278,956 working days.



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## TRADES AFFECTED BY THE DISPUTES.

In 1906, disputes were more numerous in the building trades than in any other trade, 29 out of 138 having occurred in the various branches of this trade. The next highest number was in the metal trades, in which there were 21 disputes, transport ranking next with 15, followed by 13 in the mining industry and 12 among the unskilled workmen. Taking together the six years for which the department has record, out of 715 disputes, 163 affected the building trades, 121 the metal trades, 62 the clothing trades, and 48 the mining industry.

## LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

Nearly half the whole number of strikes in the Dominion in 1906, took place in the province of Ontario, 61 out of 138 having occurred there. In the province of Quebec there were 24 trade disputes, in Alberta there were 13, in British Columbia 12, in Nova Scotia 11, in Manitoba 9, and in New Brunswick 8. No disputes were reported in the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. The record for the six years shows that 346 disputes occurred in Ontario, 158 in Quebec and 68 in British Columbia. Only two disputes have taken place in the province of Prince Edward Island during this period, both of which occurred in 1902, and there is no record of any dispute in Saskatchewan alone; there were three which extended over several provinces, including Saskatchewan among the number.

## CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The question of wages was involved in 82 trade disputes which began in 1906, in 55 cases this being the only point at issue. In 13 disputes the demand for recognition of the employees' union was a contributing cause. Taking the trade disputes in Canada during the six years from 1901 to 1906, 183 out of 596 were caused by demands for an increase in wages, while 42 strikes were against a reduction in wages. The demand for a reduction in working hours was made in 85 disputes, in 56 of which it was coupled with a demand for increase in wages. Altogether the question of wages and hours in some form entered into 310 out of 596 trade disputes during this period. A significant feature of the past five years is a reduction in the number of sympathetic strikes, there having been 9 in 1902, 10 in 1903, 3 in 1904, 1 in 1905 and 2 in 1906. In the last three years, therefore, the number of sympathetic strikes was less than one-third of the number of the two previous years.

## METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Out of 139 disputes which were in existence during 1906, definite settlements were reached in 130 cases, and in 3 others industrial conditions ceased to be affected. In 67 cases, or a little over half the total number that were terminated, a settlement was reached by means of negotiations between the parties concerned.

During the years from 1901 to 1906, 24 disputes out of 722 were settled by arbitration, and 37 by methods of conciliation, while 350 were terminated through negotiations between the parties concerned.



## RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the 139 disputes in existence during 1906, 50 ended in favour of the employers, and 41 in favour of the employees, compromises being reached in 23 other cases. In 5 disputes the strikers were partially successful, some firms granting the demands, while others continued to hold out against them. Of the remaining 20 disputes, 5 were unsettled at the close of the year, and the rest ceased without any definite results, either from the removal of the original cause of the dispute, or from the strikers securing work elsewhere.

Out of 692 disputes in existence during the past six years, the employers were successful in 244 cases, the employees in 214, and compromises were effected in 166 cases. In 12 others the employees were partially successful, some of their number obtaining what they had demanded.

## RESULTS OF DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR CAUSES

An analysis of the results of trade disputes classified according to their causes affords an instructive comparison. In the case of disputes arising from a demand for an increase in wages without any other changes, 13 ended in favour of the employers and 16 in favour of the employees, and in 16 other instances compromises were effected, an increase in wages being conceded in each instance, which was less than that originally demanded by the strikers. In all the disputes evolving questions of wages and hours of labour the employers were successful in 26 cases, and the employees in 29, including 2 in which objection was taken merely to the method of the payment of wages. In the disputes with regard to which the question of trade unionism was a contributing cause, the employers were successful in 15 cases, and the employees in 9. No compromise was reached in any of the disputes of this class. The only 2 sympathetic strikes which occurred during the year resulted in favour of the employers.

In the tables and charts set forth below particulars are given of the trade disputes during 1906, with comparisons of the past six years, classified under various heads.

The following table contains a list of all the trade disputes which took place in Canada during the year 1906, arranged according to industries and trades, showing in the case of each dispute the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause of the dispute, the method of settlement, the result, in so far as it was in favour of the employer, the employee, or a compromise, the dates of commencement and termination, the number of establishments and employees affected.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII. A. R. No. 10.  
CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
<i>Fishing.</i>								
Fish-handlers .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	For higher wages. ....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise .....	Aug. —	Aug. —	.....	180
<i>Lumbering.</i>								
Sawyers .....	Fairville, N.B. ....	" "	" "	" .....	May 22	May 28	1	220
Deal pilers .....	St. John, N.B. ....	" "	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiation.	In favour of employers.	June 9	June 28	6	300
Sawmill hands .....	Scotstown, Que. ....	For change in method of payment.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Terms of settlement unknown.	July 24	July 26	1	20
Planing mill hands .....	Etchemin, Que. ....	For higher wages. ....	" "	Compromise. ....	Aug. 10	Sept. 13	1	350
Sawmill hands .....	Buckingham, Que. ....	" "	Work at mill resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 12	Oct. 24	1	400
<i>Mining.</i>								
Coal miners .....	Strathcona Mines, N.S. ....	Against discharge of employees.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	" "	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	1	150
" .....	Cumberland, B.C. ....	For increase in wages. ....	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.	" "	Jan. 10	Feb. 1	1	35
" .....	Lethbridge, Alta. ....	For increase in wages and other changes.	Conciliation .....	Compromise .....	March 9	Dec. 3	1	500
" .....	Inverness, N.S. ....	Against conditions of employment.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	" "	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	1	400
" .....	Chignecto Mines, N.S. ....	For increase in wages. ....	" "	In favour of employees.	April 4	April 10	1	200
" .....	River Herbert West, N.S. ....	For permission to do additional work in lieu of increase in wages.	" "	" "	May 9	May 24	1	140
Miners .....	Moyie, B.C. ....	Against conditions in Co's establishment.	" "	" "	May 7	May 15	1	65
Coal boys .....	Springhill, N.S. ....	For higher wages. ....	" "	" "	July 2	July 6	1	1,400
Coal miners .....	Fernie & Michel, B.C. ....	Against employment of non-unionists.	" "	In favour of employees.	Sept. 22	Nov. 13	1	900
" .....	Frank, Alta. ....	For higher wages. ....	" "	Terms of settlement unknown.	Sept. 22	Oct. 6	1	75



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		Refusal of Co. to sign an agreement.		In favour of employees.					
"	Taber, Alta.	Against employment of non-unionists.	"	"	Oct.	8	Oct.	11	1
"	Westville, N.S.	Against transfer of an employee.	"	"	Nov.	6	Nov.	8	1
Coal boys	Springhill, N.S.	For higher wages.	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Nov.	20	Dec.	3	1
Shoemaker employees	Greenwood, B.C.	Against employment of non-unionists.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Nov.	21	Nov.	29	1
Builders.	Welland, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Places of strikers filled. No negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Jan.	31	Feb.	..	1
Carpenters	Fort William, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionists.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	May	..	May	..	8
"	Welland, Ont.	For higher wages.	No negotiations. Conditions ceased to be affected.	"	Mar.	2	June	..	4
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	"	In favour of employees.	May	4	May	5	50
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	"	"	"	June	19	June	22	12
"	Toronto, Ont.	For recognition of union and higher wages.	"	"	Aug.	9	Aug.	16	200
"	Windsor, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionists.	No negotiations. Strikers secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employees.	Sept.	15	Sept.	21	8
Bricklayers & Masons.	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise	April	2	April	19	12
"	London, Ont.	"	Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	May	1	May	28	4
"	Calgary, Alta.	"	Conciliation	In favour of employees.	May	18	June	12	10
Builders' labourers	Quebec, Que.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise	May	28	June	9	51
"	Calgary, Alta.	"	"	"	July	2	July	5	3
"	Edmonton, Alta.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	"	"	Sept.	17	Sept.	22	..
Painters	St. John, N.B.	For higher wages.	"	In favour of employees.	April	2	April	5	33
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	"	Compromise	May	8	May	23	23
Plumbers	Calgary, Alta.	"	"	In favour of employees.	Jan.	8	Jan.	12	4
"	Hamilton, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionists.	No negotiations. Non-unionist left shop.	"	Mar.	1	Mar.	12	1
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	May	1	May	3	7
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	"	"	May	1	May	5	14
"	Fort William, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	"	No particulars received.	May	..	..	..	3
"	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages, shorter hours and employment of union labour only.	Places of strikers filled. No negotiations.	In favour of employees.	July	3	..	..	32
Granite cutters.	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of an employee for recognition of union and for higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	Jan.	26	..	..	4



CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906 *Continued.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
<i>Metal Trades</i>								
Granite cutters	Beche Plains, Que.	Sympathetic.	Places of strikers filled.	No negotiations.	Mar. 12	.....	1	92
Stone cutters	St. Marc des Carrières, Que.	For shorter hours and change in method of payment.	No particulars received.	No particulars received.	Mar. 14	.....	3	80
Building trades	Winnipeg, Man.	For principle of arbitration	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	200	4,000
"	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages to carpenters.	Arbitration	Compromise	Sept. 18	Oct. 5	24	400
Boiler makers	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of particular person	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 21	Feb. 26	1	15
"	Victoria, B.C.	For shorter hours	Unsettled	Unsettled	Nov. 24	.....	3	74
Brass workers	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages	Arbitration	Compromise	June 25	July 26	1	80
Brass moulders	"	Against employment of suspended member of union.	Particulars not received.	Particulars not received.	Aug. 16	.....	1	17
"	London, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionist.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	1	40
Iron moulders	St. Catharines, Ont.	Against employment of particular persons and for changes in conditions.	"	Compromise	April 13	April 19	1	85
"	Toronto, Ont.	For change in method of payment.	"	In favour of employees.	June 13	June 19	1	60
"	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages	"	"	Aug. 24	Sept. 5	1	33
"	"	For higher wages and against employment of non-unionists	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employees.	" 29	Dec. 31	1	43
Machinists	New Westminster, B.C.	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Dec. 24	" 26	1	24
Metal polishers	Toronto, Ont.	"	Unsettled	Unsettled	Nov. 24	.....	3	40
Moulders, machinists and blacksmiths	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages and other changes.	Negotiations between parties concerned and places of strikers filled.	Employees partially successful	May 17	June 14	3	56
Sheet metal workers	"	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Aug. 1	Aug. 4	75	180
Rolling mill employees	Montreal, Que.	Against change in method of payment.	"	Particulars not received.	" 20	" 28	1	1175



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Shipwrights.....	Victoria, B. C. ....	Against employment of particular persons.	Unsettled.....	Unsettled ..	Nov. 28.....	1	40
Ship labourers ..	" .....	Against discharge of employees.	" .....	" .....	" 27.....	1	34
Shipwrights.....	" .....	For higher wages. ....	Arbitration. ....	Particulars not received.	Mar. 5.. Mar. 12..	2	31
Telephone operators and electrical workers ..	Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C. ....	Against employment of non-unionists.	Places of strikers were filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 22.....	1	54
Electrical workers ..	Toronto, Ont. ....	For higher wages. ....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	(Compromise .....	June 13.. June 21..	45	250
<i>Woodworking Trades</i>							
Piano workers .....	" .....	For higher wages, closed shops, and other changes.	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 1.....	8	600
" .....	" .....	Against discharge of employees and for higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employers.	April 5.. April 26..	1	7
Carriage workers ..	" .....	For shorter hours. ....	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	In favour of employers.	May 1.. July .....	8	80
Canoe makers.....	Fredericton, N.B. ....	" .....	Two strikers returned, places of others filled, no negotiations.	" ..	June 4.. " .....	1	13
Carriage workers ..	Toronto, Ont. ....	Against employment of non-unionist.	Places of strikers filled, no negotiations.	" ..	Nov. 24.. Nov. 30..	1	15
Match factory hands	Etchemin, Que. ....	For higher wages. ....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 20.. Sept. 22..	1	200
<i>Textile Trades</i>							
Cotton factory hands..	Cornwall, Ont. ....	Against conditions of employment.	" ..	" ..	Feb. 12.. Feb. 19..	1	594
Cotton weavers.....	Montreal, Que. ....	For higher wages. ....	" ..	" ..	April 9.. May 7..	1	40
" .....	" .....	" ..	" ..	" ..	May 1.. " 7..	2	1350
" .....	Kingston, Ont. ....	" ..	Work resumed, no negotiations.	In favour of employers.	" 10.. " 21..	1	50
Cotton factory hands..	Magog, Que. ....	For recognition of union.	" ..	" ..	June 28.. July 18..	1	200
<i>Clothing Trades</i>							
Garment workers. ....	Montreal, Que. ....	Against discharge of an employee and for recognition of Union.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 13.. Feb. 26..	1	165
" .....	Toronto, Ont. ....	Against employment of non-unionists.	Unsettled.....	Unsettled.....	Nov. 20.....	1	200
Clock makers.....	" .....	Against employment of a particular person.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 15.. Feb. 21..	1	35
Hat and cap makers..	" .....	For higher wages and against employment of non-unionists.	" ..	" ..	" 13.. " 28..	1	25
" .....	" .....	Against discharge of an employee and for recognition of Union.	" ..	" ..	June 26.....	1	33
" .....	" .....	Sympathetic.....	" ..	" ..	July 26.....	1	17
" .....	Montreal .....	Against employment of non-unionists.	Particulars not received.....	Particulars not received.	May 3.....	1	20



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CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1906 *Continued.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation.</i>								
Cigar makers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For higher wages.....	Negotiations with one firm and places of strikers filled by other firm.	Strikers partially successful.	Sept. 20..	(Sept. 21) (Dec. ....)	2	30
" .....	London, Ont.....	Against discharge of an employee.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 30..	Feb. 9..	1	78
" .....	Berlin, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	Work resumed by some, places of others filled. No negotiations.	" .....	June 2..	Aug. ....	2	10
Brewery workers.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	Against withdrawal of a privilege.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	" .....	April 4..	April 9..	1	21
Bakers .....	Montreal, Que.....	For higher wages.....	Conditions ceased to be affected. No negotiations.	" .....	April 28..	May ....	7	35
" .....	" .....	" .....	Particulars not received. ....	Particulars not received.	May 28..	.....	.....	50
" .....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For higher wages and recognition of Union.	" .....	" .....	May 5..	.....	1	8
" .....	Toronto, Ont.....	For shorter hours.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Aug. 13..	Aug. 25..	6	25
<i>Leather Trades.</i>								
Leather workers... ..	Gananoque, Ont.....	For higher wages.....	" .....	" .....	July 10..	July 16..	1	28
'Trunk' workers.....	Montreal, Que .....	Against employment of delinquent member of Union.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	" .....	Oct. 25..	Dec. 31..	1	24
<i>Printing and bookbinding.</i>								
Printers .....	St. John, N.B.....	For shorter hours. ....	Negotiations with three firms, places of strikers filled by fourth.	Strikers partially successful.	Dec. 16..	Feb. ....	4	18
" .....	Guelph, Ont.....	" .....	Work resumed by order of President of Union.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 13..	Jan. 16..	2	29
" .....	London, Ont.....	" .....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	Jan. 9..	Jan. 10..	6	20
" .....	Montreal, Que.. .	For higher wages and against employment of apprentices on monotypes.	Work resumed. No negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 6..	Jan. 15..	1	70
" .....	St. John, N.B .....	Against discharge of an employee.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	" .....	Jan. 1..	Jan. 6..	1	10



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Hat and cap makers	Winnipeg, Man.	For shorter hours.	Places of strikers filled. No negotiations.	"	Jan.	2.	.....	7	40
Lithographers.	Montreal, Que.	"	"	"	Aug.	9.	Sept. 29.	4	50
<i>General Transport</i> Railway trackmen.	Kentville, N.S.	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.	Dec.	1.	Dec. 30.	1	70
Railway stores clerks.	Winnipeg, Man.	Demand to be transferred in a body when office was closed.	"	In favour of employees.	Jan.	17.	Feb. 12.	1	50
Street railway employees.	"	For higher wages, recognition of union and other changes.	Conciliation	Compromise.	Mar.	29.	Apr. 7.	1	254
"	London, Ont.	Against discharge of employees.	Work resumed.	In favour of employees.	July	27.	Aug. 17.	1	110
"	Levis, Que.	"	Places of strikers filled	"	Sept.	20.	Sept. 28.	1	40
Teamsters.	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.	Apr.	23.	Apr. 24.	2	30
"	Montreal, Que.	"	"	"	May	29.	June 5.	2	250
Street railway employees.	Hamilton, Ont.	"	Arbitration.	Terms of settlement not known.	Nov.	1.	Nov. 30.	1	180
Freight handlers.	Port William and Port Arthur, Ont.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.	Sept.	29.	Oct. 4.	2	750
Coal heavers.	Halifax, N.S.	"	"	Compromise.					
Longshoremen.	Montreal, Que.	"	Work resumed by some strikers, places of others filled.	In favour of employees.	"	4.	Sept. 8.	2	150
"	St. John, N.B.	For recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Nov.	22.	Nov. 23.	1	64
"	"	Against employment of non-unionists.	"	In favour of employees.	May	7.	May 8.	1	85
<i>Miscellaneous Trades</i> Barbers.	Vancouver, B.C.	For shorter hours.	"	Strikers partially successful.	Aug.	1.	Aug. ....	15	32
Brickmakers.	Lethbridge, Alta.	Against conditions of employment.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employees.	June	2.	June 9.	1	
Paviors.	Vancouver, B.C.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Compromise.	"	27.	" 30.	1	18
Rubber workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For higher piece-work prices.	"	"	Jan.	23.	Jan. 29.	1	14
"	"	Against employment of a particular person.	Work resumed, no negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Oct.	23.	Nov. ....	1	31



CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906 *Continued.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Cause.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termination.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>								
Labourers.....	London, Ont.....	For shorter hours.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employ- ers.	Apr. 27..	May 1	1	24
" .....	Strathcona, Alta.....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	Compromise.....	June 5..	June 7..	1	140
Factory labourers....	Brantford, Ont. ....	For higher wages.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employ- ers.	Apr. 16..	Apr. 17..	1	16
" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	June 7	June 18..	1	95
Railway labourers ...	Kingston, Ont. ....	" .....	Work resumed by some places of others filled.	" .....	" 27..	" 30..	1	150
Labourers.....	Welland, Ont.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	July 16	July .....	1	100
Coal shovellers. ....	St. John, N.B.....	" .....	Places of strikers filled.....	" .....	Apr. 3..	Apr. 5..	1	30
Civic labourers .....	Calgary, Alta. ....	" .....	Strikers found work elsewhere at increased rates of wages.	Indefinite.....	Aug. 15..	Sept.....	1	12
" .....	Toronto Junction, Ont.....	" .....	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	Indefinite, work re- sumed pending de- cision of Council.	" 10	Aug. 14..	1	14
Street labourers.....	St. Catharines, Ont..	" .....	Work resumed by some strikers, others found work elsewhere.	In favour of employ- ers.	Sept. 1..	Sept. ....	1	20



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NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The following table illustrates the number and magnitude of trade disputes by months which began during the calendar year, and shows that out of 138 disputes, 92 involved less than 100 workpeople, and only 5 affected 1,000 and over:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 11.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1906, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
2,000 and over.....					1				1				1
1,000 to 2,000.....					1			2			1		4
500 to 1,000.....		1	1					1	2		1		6
300 to 500.....			1			1		1	2		1		6
200 to 300.....			1	1	6	2		2	2		1		15
100 to 200.....	1	1		1	2	3	3		2		1		14
50 to 100.....	3	1	3	4	7	4	1	1	2		2	1	29
25 to 50.....	4	2	1	3	5	2	2	5	3	1	4		32
6 to 25.....	4	1	1	4	7	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	30
Unknown.....								1					1
Total.....	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	138

The chart facing page 128 illustrates the variations from month to month of the number of workpeople involved in trade disputes during each year from 1901 to 1906, inclusive.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes for the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, according to the number of workpeople involved:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 12.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Magnitude.	Year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
2,000 and over.....	3		5	2		1
1,000 to 2,000.....	3	2	5	3	4	4
500 to 1,000.....	5	1	10	2	5	6
300 to 500.....	5	8	9	9	4	6
200 to 300.....	4	7	18	2	4	15
100 to 200.....	4	15	23	10	15	13
50 to 100.....	14	21	19	15	17	29
25 to 50.....	24	28	34	23	17	32
6 to 25.....	31	37	36	35	21	30
Unknown.....	11	4	1	2		1
Total.....	104	123	159	103	87	137



The following table shows the actual number of workpeople affected by trade disputes in each month during 1906:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISNICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 13.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING 1906.

	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January.....	540	4	544
February.....	298	550	848
March.....	1,387	364	1,751
April.....	770	.....	770
May.....	3,230	300	3,530
June.....	1,159	350	1,509
July.....	725	1,200	1,925
August.....	4,385	150	4,535
September.....	7,000	150	7,150
October.....	88	.....	88
November.....	1,937	1,340	3,277
December.....	87	.....	87
Total.....	21,607	4,408	26,014

From these figures it may be seen that the largest number of people were out of work through trade disputes during the month of September, the next largest number being in August, and the third largest number in May.

The following table shows approximately the number of firms or establishments affected by trade disputes during the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A, R. No. 14.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF FIRMS OR ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING 1906.

Month.	NUMBER OF FIRMS AFFECTED.		Total.
	Directly.	Indirectly.	
January.....	27	.....	27
February.....	6	.....	6
March.....	13	1	14
April.....	65	.....	65
May.....	180	28	208
June.....	75	.....	75
July.....	50	.....	50
August.....	272	50	322
September.....	255	.....	255
October.....	3	.....	3
November.....	16	.....	16
December.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	864	79	1,043

From these figures it may be seen that the greatest number of firms were involved in trade disputes during the months of August, September and May, in each of which over two hundred were affected, while in none of the other months were there more than seventy-five firms concerned.



CHART SHOWING BY MONTHS NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE  
DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.

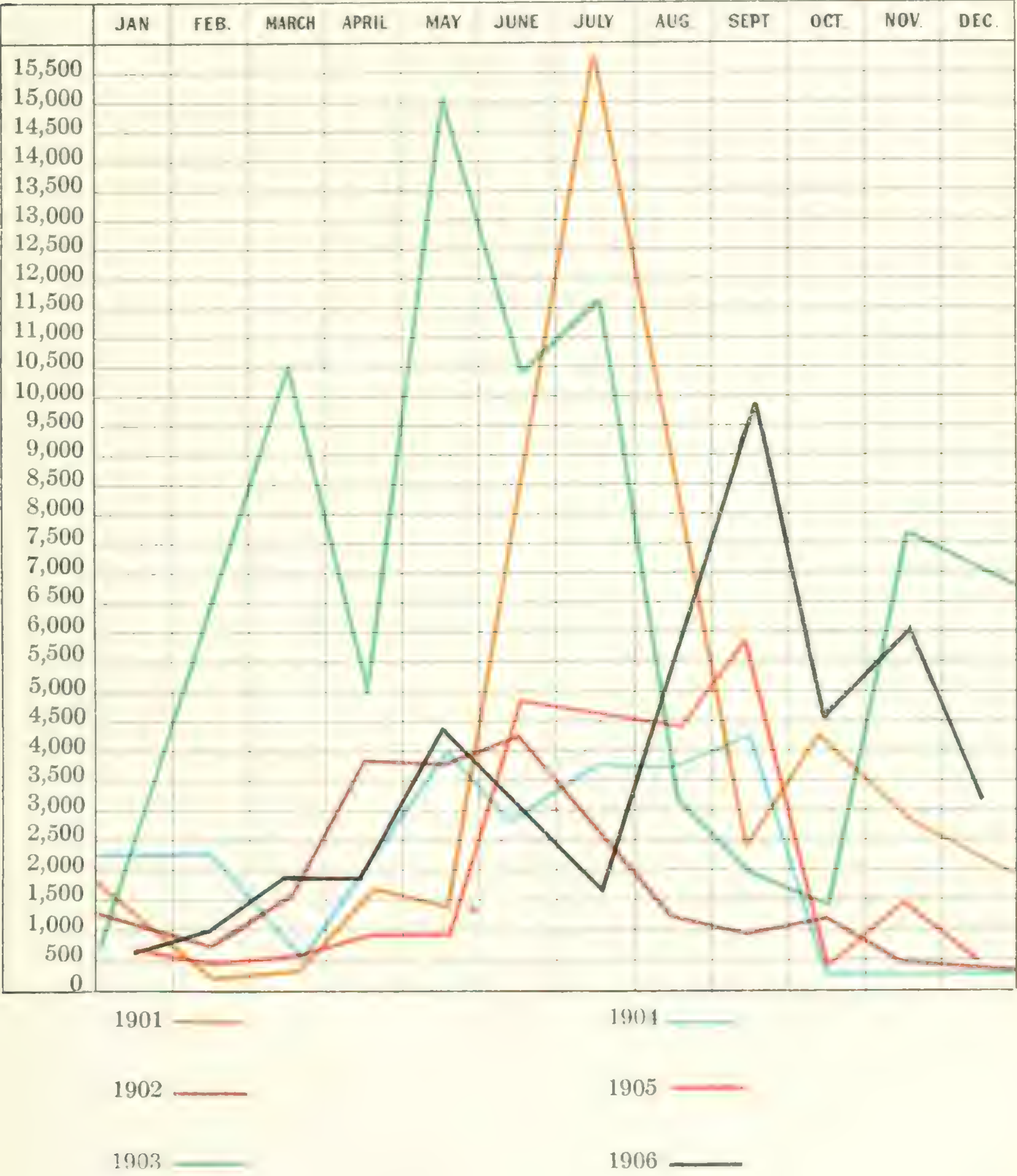












CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS IN CANADA  
DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.

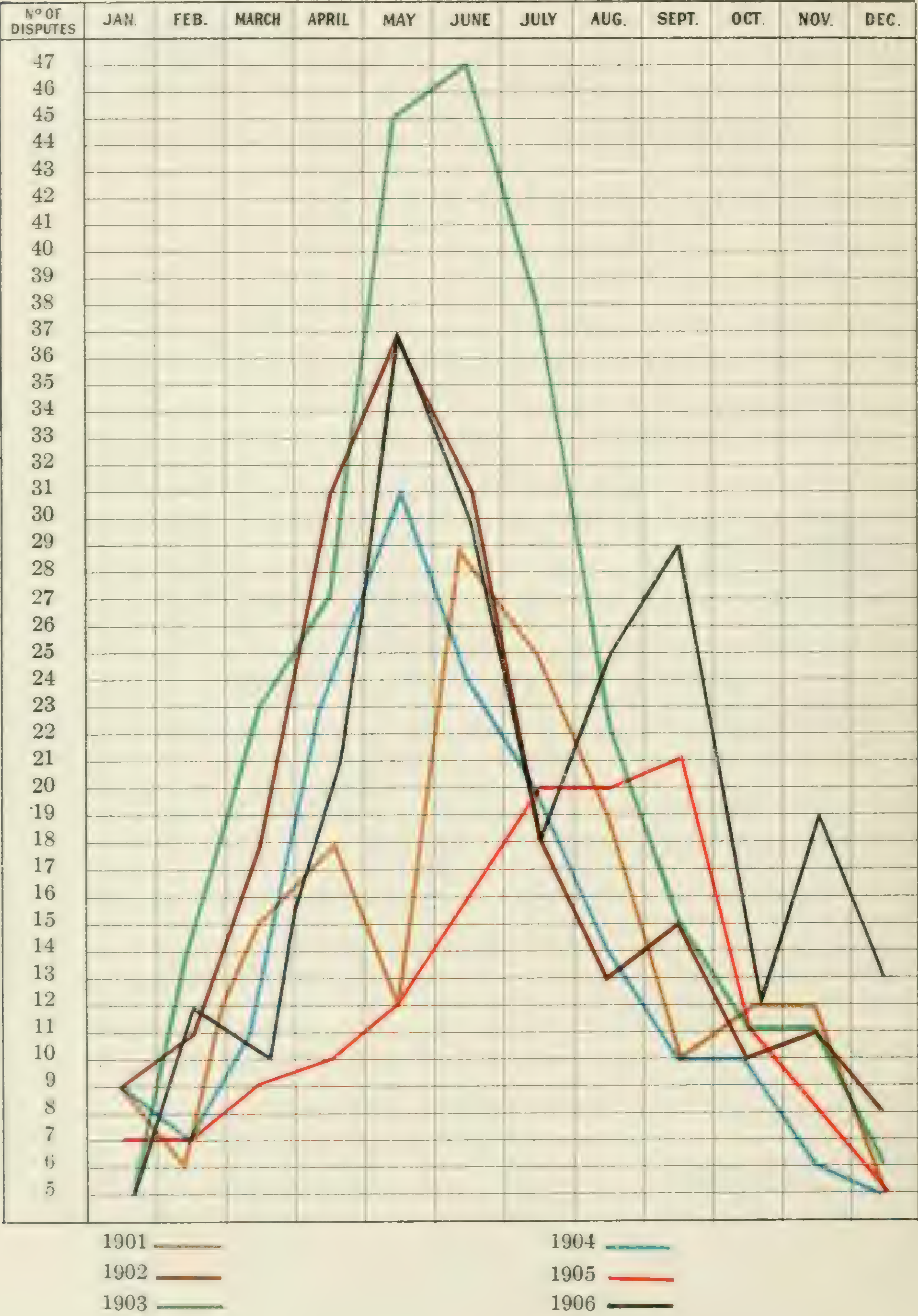
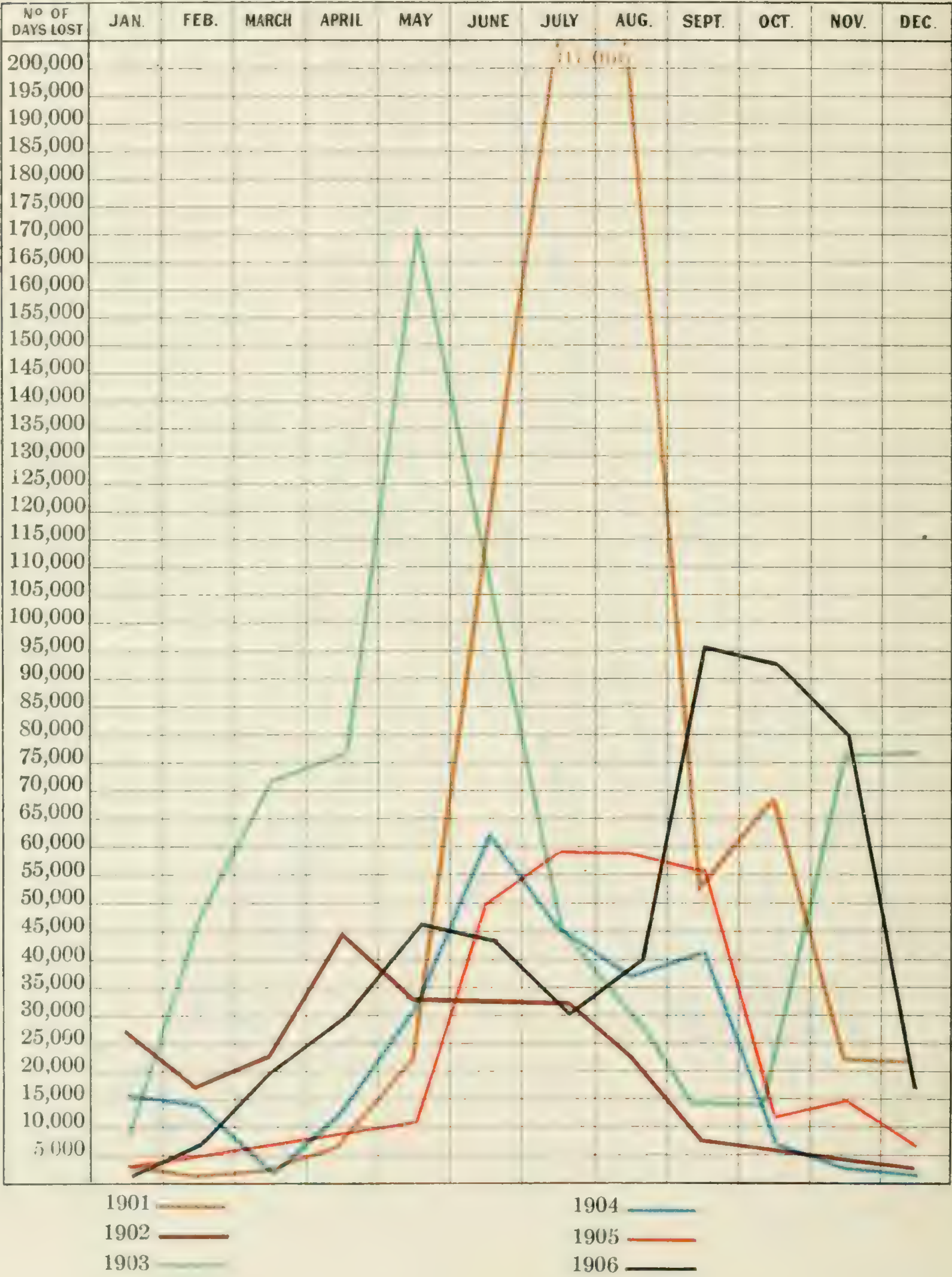








CHART SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES  
BY MONTHS DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1906.





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## DISPUTES BY MONTHS.

From the preceding tables it may be seen that in 1906 the great number of disputes occurred in the months of May, August and September. The table given below shows, however, that the months of greatest industrial disturbance through disputes during the last six years were April, May and June.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 15.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Months.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
January.....	7	8	6	9	6	12	48
February.....	3	5	12	5	4	6	35
March.....	13	12	22	9	6	8	70
April.....	12	20	23	20	8	13	96
May.....	7	27	29	23	11	28	125
June.....	23	18	23	9	12	14	99
July.....	14	7	15	6	13	8	63
August.....	5	6	11	6	8	17	53
September.....	5	9	7	3	9	15	48
October.....	5	4	6	8	3	3	29
November.....	7	7	3	2	3	12	34
December.....	3	.....	3	3	4	2	15
Total.....	104	123	160	103	87	138	715

The chart facing this page shows the variation in trade disputes by months during the years 1901 to 1906, inclusive.

## NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES AND TRADES AFFECTED.

The following table indicates the number of disputes in the various industries and trades by months during the year 1906:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 16.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Industries and Trades.	Number of Disputes.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Agriculture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lumbering.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Mining.....	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	13
Building.....	3	.....	4	3	10	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	29
Metalworking.....	.....	2	1	1	4	3	.....	5	.....	.....	4	1	21
Woodworking.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	7
Textile.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Clothing.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Printing and bookbinding.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Transport.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	1	15
Unskilled.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	12
Miscellaneous.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Total.....	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	138



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In the following table a comparison is shown of the trade disputes during the last six years, according to industries and trades, from which it appears that half of the total number of disputes affected the building, metal and clothing trades:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 17.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
Agriculture. . . . .					2		2
Building. . . . .	14	28	44	29	19	29	163
Metal. . . . .	23	31	17	16	13	21	121
Woodworking. . . . .	4	10	9	3	2	7	35
Textile. . . . .	6	1	5	5	1	4	20
Clothing . . . . .	10	9	11	12	11	9	62
Food and tobacco preparation. . . . .	9	10	6	11	4	8	48
Leather. . . . .	1	3	4	1		3	12
Printing and bookbinding . . . . .	2	3	3	5	7	6	26
Transport. . . . .	4	4	18	2	4	14	46
Longshoremen . . . . .	5	4	4		1	1	15
Mining . . . . .	5	3	9	6	12	13	48
Fishing . . . . .	2	1	1	2		1	7
Unskilled. . . . .	11	6	9	3	2	12	43
Miscellaneous. . . . .	8	10	20	10	9	5	62
Total . . . . .	104	123	160	103	87	138	715

DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

The following table shows the number of trades disputes which occurred in the different provinces of Canada, arranged according to the months in which they began:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 18.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING 1906.

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Nova Scotia . . . . .	1	..	1	1	2	....	1	2	...	...	2	1	11
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick . . . . .	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
Quebec . . . . .	1	1	2	2	6	2	1	4	4	1	..	..	24
Ontario . . . . .	6	4	2	8	13	7	4	6	5	1	5	..	61
Manitoba . . . . .	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	9
Saskatchewan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta . . . . .	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	13
British Columbia . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	....	2	1	..	4	1	12
Total.. . . . .	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	138



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The number of disputes which occurred in each province during the past six years is shown below:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLE VII, A. R. No. 19.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA ACCORDING TO PROVINCES FOR THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Locality.	Number of Disputes.						Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
Nova Scotia.....	5	12	7	7	7	11	49
Prince Edward Island...		2					2
New Brunswick ..	3	7	7	2	5	8	22
Quebec.....	29	20	33	31	21	24	158
Ontario.....	53	65	83	52	32	61	346
Manitoba .....	3	8	1	4	9	9	34
Saskatchewan ..							
Alberta .....		1	5	1	2	13	22
British Columbia.....	10	8	24	4	10	12	68
More than one province affected.....	1*			2†	1‡		4
Total.....	104	123	160	103	87	138	715

\* This dispute affected all provinces in the Dominion with the exception of Prince Edward Island.  
† First dispute affected Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Second affected the same provinces with the addition of British Columbia.  
‡ This dispute affected the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time through trade disputes during 1906 amounted approximately to 490,400 working days, distributed through the different months as follows:—

January.....	2,550
February.....	7,750
March.....	20,200
April.....	28,950
May.....	45,675
June.....	38,215
July.....	27,710
August.....	39,125
September.....	97,140
October.....	87,920
November.....	78,655
December.....	16,510
Total.....	490,400

The chart facing page 129 shows the loss of time in working days through trade disputes by months during the years 1901 to 1906, inclusive.



CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The following table shows the causes of disputes during 1906, according to months:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 20.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Causes.	Months.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
For increase of wages.....	1	1	1	8	12	8	3	8	8	...	3	2	55
Against reduction of wages.....											3		3
For decrease in hours.. . . .	1			2	1	1		3					8
For increase in wages and decrease in hours . . . . .					2	1			3		1		7
For increase in wages and against employment of apprentices.....	1												1
For increase in wages and recognition of Union.....		2			1			2					5
For increase in wages and other changes.			2	1	1		1	2					7
Against new piecework prices.....	1												1
Against increase in hours.....	1												1
Against method of payment. . . . .						1	1	1					3
Against employment of non-unionists.....								1	1		1		3
Against employment of particular persons, other than non-unionists.....	1	2	2	1	4					2	1		13
Against discharge of employees. . . . .	3				1		1		1		1		7
Against discharge of employees and recognition of Union.....						1							1
For recognition of Union.....		1			3				1		2		7
Against conditions of employment.....	1		1	1									3
For decrease in hours and change in method of payment... . . . .			1										1
Sympathetic.....			1				1						2
For agreement to arbitrate disputes.....									1				1
Against individual agreements.....						1							1
Unclassified . . . . .	2				3	1	1			1			8
	12	6	8	13	28	14	8	17	15	3	12	2	138

In the following table a comparison is made of the causes of disputes during the last six years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 21.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906 RESPECTIVELY.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.						Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
For increase in wages.....	48	54	60	36	30	55	183
Against reduction in wages.....	10	7	7	7	8	3	42
For decrease in hours.....	1	7	8	3	3	7	29
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	5	14	18	8	4	7	56
Against employment of particular persons.	13	8	13	16	9	13	72
Against conditions of employment.....		5	5	4	8	3	25
For recognition of Union . . . . .		5	5	4	1	5	20
Sympathetic.....		9	10	3	1	2	25
Miscellaneous.....	16	12	29	21	23	43	144
Total.....	93	121	155	102	87	138	596



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METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

During the year 130 disputes were definitely terminated, including one which began prior to January, 1906. Five remained unsettled at the end of the year. Three disputes were settled through the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act and one through the mediation of the Ministerial Association of Winnipeg.

The following table shows the methods of settlement by months during 1906:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 22.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TABLE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Methods.	Number of Disputes.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Arbitration.....			1				1				1	
Conciliation.....				1		2						1
Negotiations between parties concerned.	5	3	1	7	11	9	5	7	9	4	4	2
Replacement of men.....	1	1		3	5	5	3	1	1			
Work resumed on employers' terms (without negotiations) ...	2	5		1	3	2		3	5	1	2	4
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations) .....			1		1			1				
Work resumed (employer not involved).					1		1				1	1
Employment found elsewhere by strikers.									3			
Indefinite or unsettled.....					1	2			1			5
Total .....	8	9	3	12	20	20	10	12	19	5	8	13

A comparison of the methods of settlement of trade disputes during the past six years is given in the following table:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 23.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Methods.	Number of Disputes.						
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total.
Arbitration.....	5	6	6	4		3	24
Conciliation.....	6	5	14	5	3	4	37
Negotiations between parties concerned....	55	73	77	37	41	67	350
Replacement of men.....	13	12	15	10	24	18	92
Work resumed on employer's terms (without negotiations).....	13	20	26	25	10	28	122
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations).....			19	7	5	3	34
Work resumed (employer not involved)....						4	4
Employment found elsewhere by strikers...						3	3
Indefinite or unsettled.....	12	5	12	13	2	9	53
Not reported.....			1	2			3
Total..	104	121	170	103	85	139	722



RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes by months during the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 24.

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Results.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In favour of employers. ....	3	6	1	4	6	7	4	3	7	2	3	4	50
In favour of employees. ....	3	2	..	4	11	4	3	5	4	1	3	1	41
Settled by compromise. ....	1	....	....	3	3	6	2	2	3	1	....	2	23
Indefinite (unsettled or terms unknown) ....	....	1	2	1	....	2	....	1	5	1	1	6	20
Strikers partially successful.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	5
Total.. ....	8	9	3	12	20	20	10	12	19	5	8	13	139

The following table shows the results of trade disputes during 1906 compared with those of the preceding five years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 25.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

Results.	Number of Disputes.						Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
In favour of employers.....	40	35	46	34	37	50	244
In favour of employees.....	39	46	45	24	24	39	214
Settled by compromise.....	22	33	46	28	15	23	166
Employees partially successful.....				6		6	12
No change (employers not concerned).....					1	3	4
Indefinite (unsettled or terms unknown).....		4	10	9	10	22	55
Total.....	101	118	147	101	87	140	692



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

The following table shows the causes and results, combined, of all the trade disputes which were in existence during the year:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A.R. No. 26.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA  
DURING 1906.

Causes.	In favour of employers.	In favour of employees.	Settled by compromise.	Strikers partially successful.	Indefinite. Unsettled or terms unknown.	Total.
For increase in wages. . . . .	13	16	16	1	8	54
Against reduction in wages. . . . .	1					1
For decrease in hours . . . . .	4	4		2	1	11
For increase in wages and decrease in hours. . . . .		2	2		1	5
For increase in wages and against employment of apprentices. . . . .	1					1
For increase in wages and recognition of union. . . . .	3	3				6
For increase in wages and other changes. . . . .	2	1	2	1	1	7
Against new piecework prices. . . . .	1		1		1	3
Against increase in hours. . . . .	1					1
Against method of payment. . . . .		2			1	3
Against employment of non-unionists. . . . .	7	5			1	13
Against employment of persons other than non- unionists . . . . .	2	1			1	4
Against discharge of employees. . . . .	4	2			1	7
Against discharge of employees and for recognition of union. . . . .	3					3
For recognition of union. . . . .	2	1		1		4
Against conditions of employment. . . . .	3	1			3	7
Against employment of particular persons and for changes in conditions. . . . .			1			1
Against discharge of employees and for increase in wages. . . . .		1				1
Sympathetic. . . . .	2					2
Unclassified. . . . .	1	2	1		1	5
	50	41	23	5	20	139

\* The strikers are said to be partially successful in a dispute affecting more than one firm, when their demands are conceded by some employers but not by all.



## X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1906 WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1904 AND 1905.

The industrial accidents in Canada for the calendar year 1906 as recorded in the Department of Labour show a considerable increase over the number for the preceding year, this being presumably chiefly as a natural consequence of the increased industrial activity during the period indicated, but possibly in part also to a more complete record. The total number of fatalities for 1906, of which a record was obtained, was 1,107, as compared with 931 over the year 1905, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The non-fatal accidents resulting in permanent impairment of industrial efficiency occasioned by loss of limb or other permanent injury, for the corresponding periods respectively showed also a considerable increase for the later year, but not in the same ratio, the figures being 2,745 for 1906 as against 2,414 for 1905.

It will be seen from an investigation of the accompanying tables of statistics that the industry entailing the largest number of fatalities is that denoted as railway service, which accounts for 252 deaths during the year, almost a fourth of the total of 1,107; these fatalities, it must be understood, relate only to those incurred in the performance of service in connection with the railways and do not include fatalities to passengers carried or to persons killed when walking or trespassing on the roads.

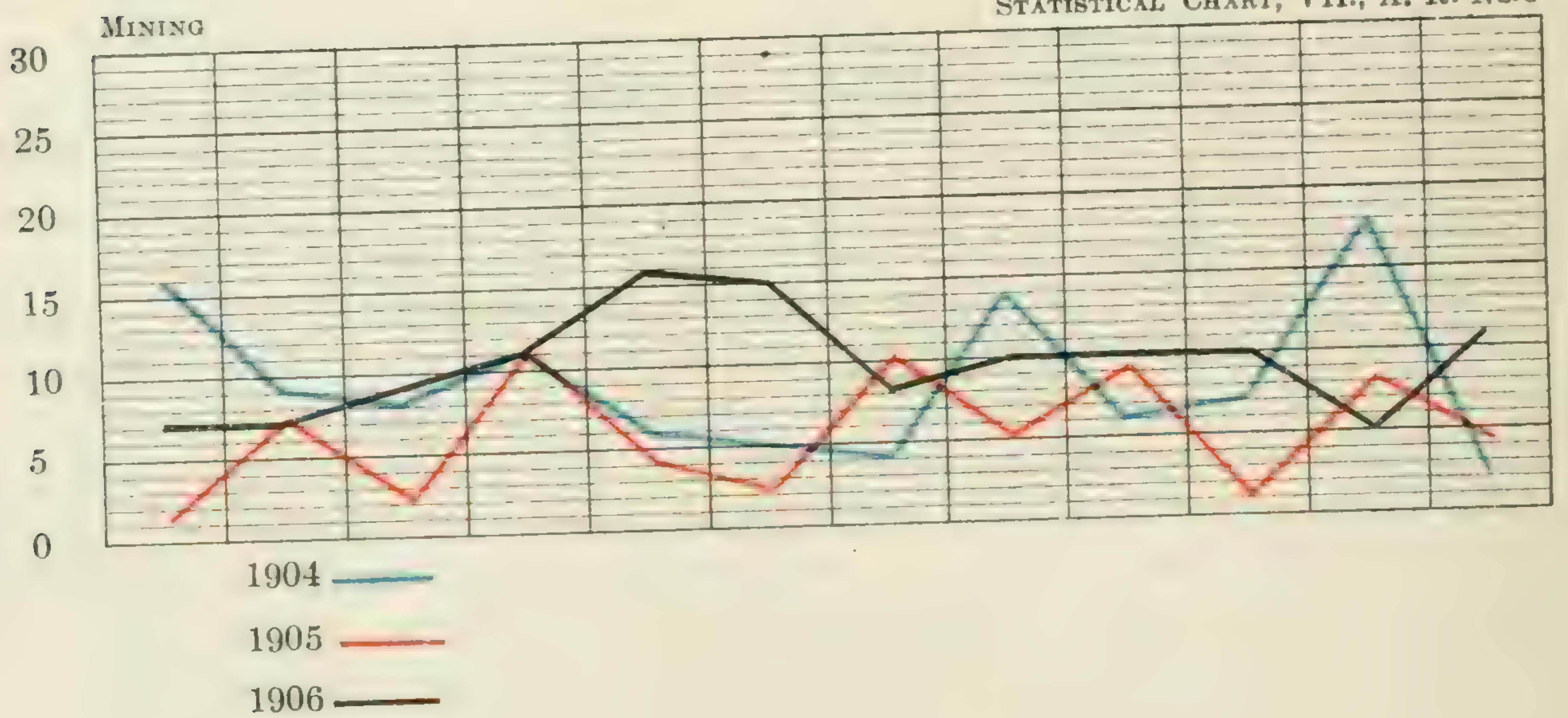
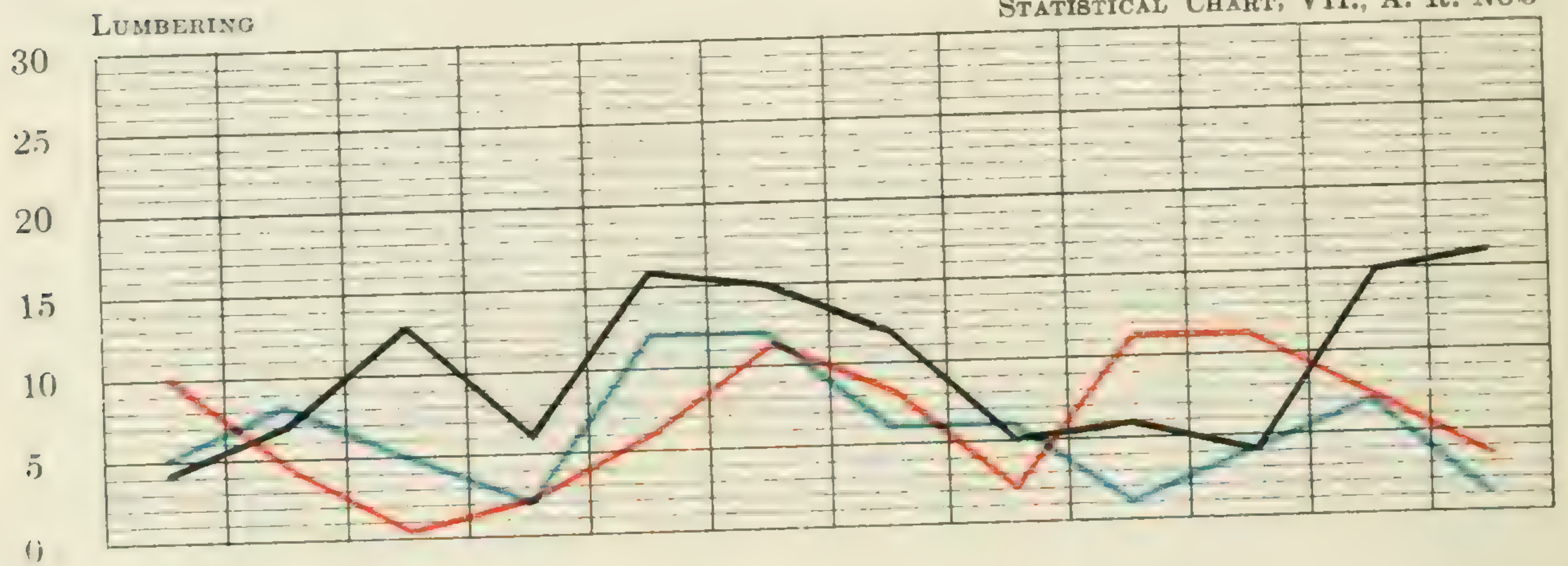
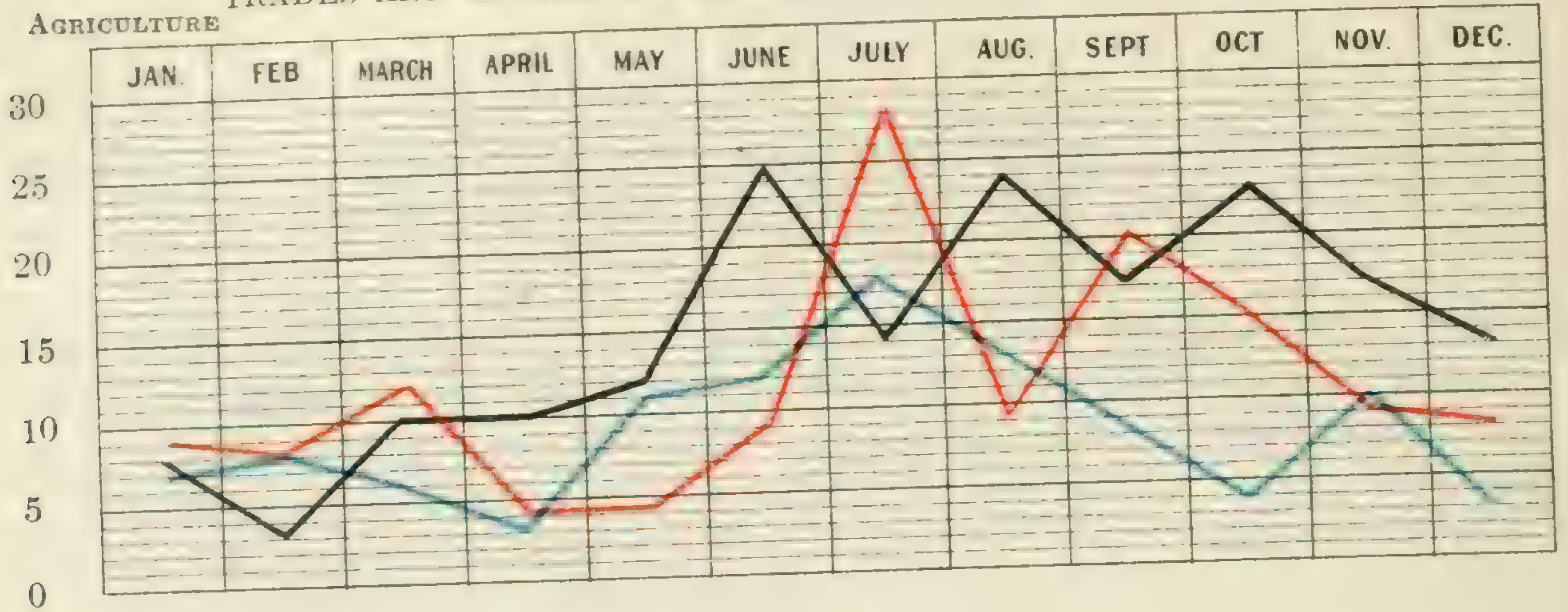
It may be interesting to glance for a moment at a similar class of accidents in Great Britain and the United States. In the former country the number of employees officially recorded as killed during the year 1904 was 399, while in the United States, according to the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, during the year ending June 30, 1905, no fewer than 3,361 fatalities were recorded. Considering the number of fatalities in connection with the population of these countries respectively, Canada would appear to be at a disadvantage compared with Great Britain where the fatalities to railway men were about 60 per cent higher only, though the population is seven times that of Canada; while on the other hand Great Britain's record compares most favourably on the same basis with that of the United States where, with a population twice that of Great Britain, the fatalities to railway men are nine times those of the smaller country. A truer test, however, of the relative degree of fatalities in the three countries respectively is found in the railway mileage as compared with the number of such fatalities in each case. In Canada, for instance, a railway system of 20,000 miles represents 252 deaths to employees; in Great Britain a railway system of 23,300 miles represents 399 deaths to employees; and in the United States a railway system of 212,349 miles represents 3,361 deaths to employees. The comparison on the whole is not therefore at first sight to the disadvantage of Canada, especially with regard to the United States, but in the case of Great Britain it must further be remembered that the traffic on its railways is necessarily of vastly greater density than that on the railways of Canada, so that of the three countries Great Britain would appear to make the best showing.







DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS  
TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.



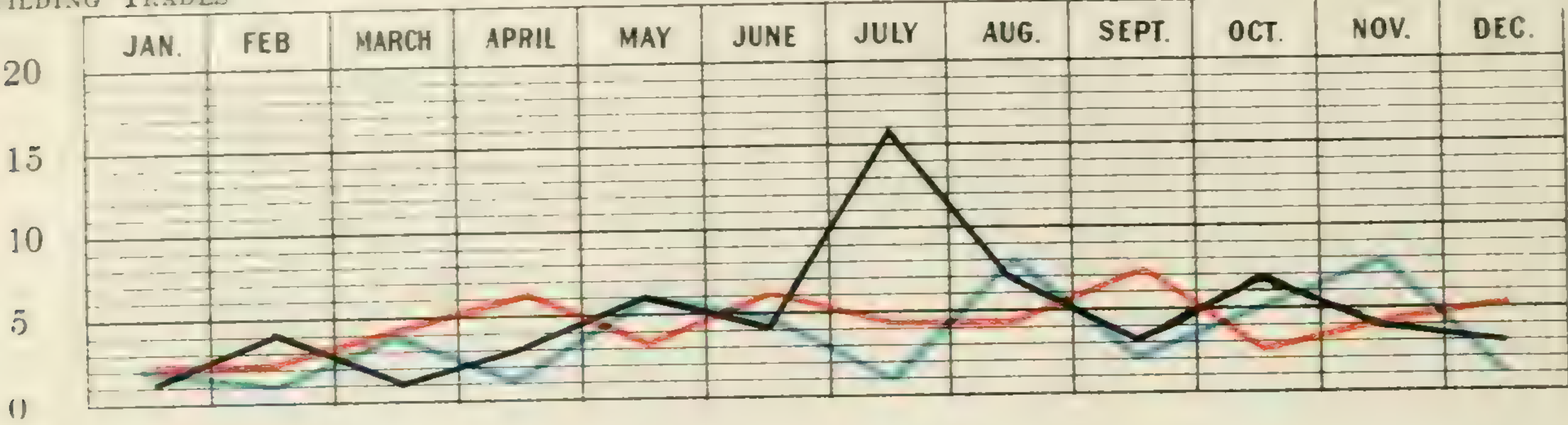






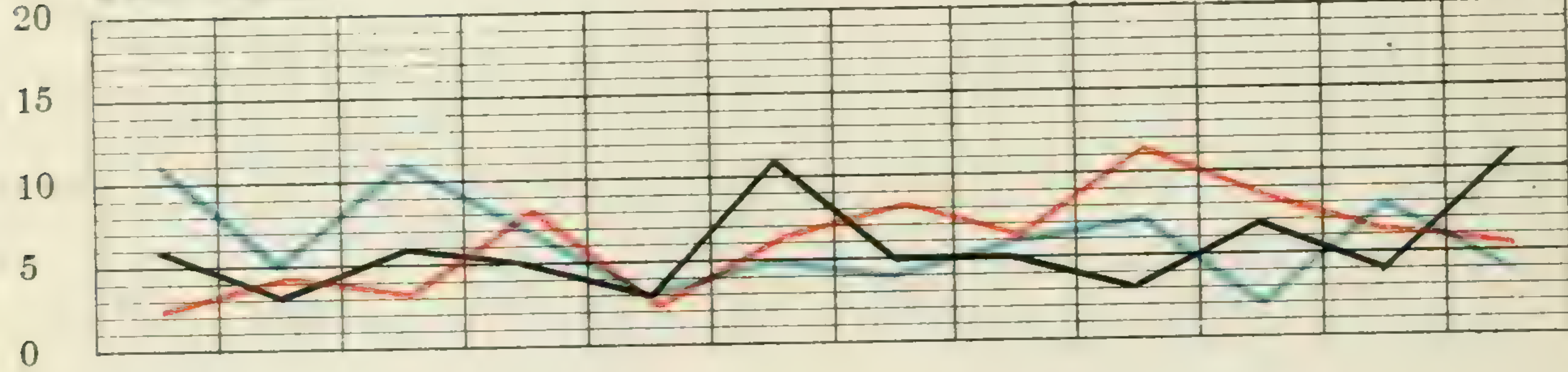
DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS  
TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

BUILDING TRADES



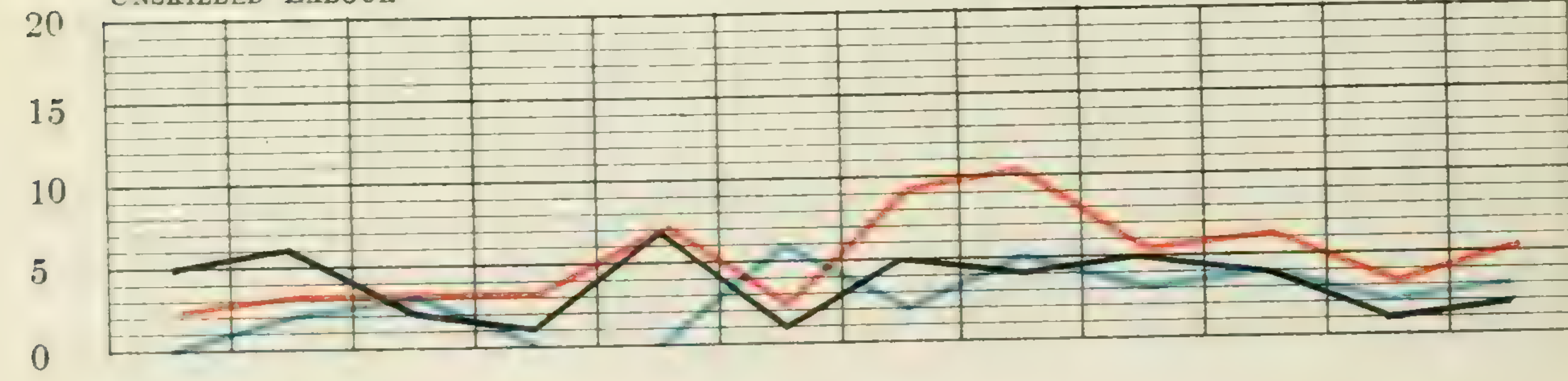
METAL TRADES

STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No. 8



UNSKILLED LABOUR

STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No. 9



1904 ———  
1905 ———  
1906 ———

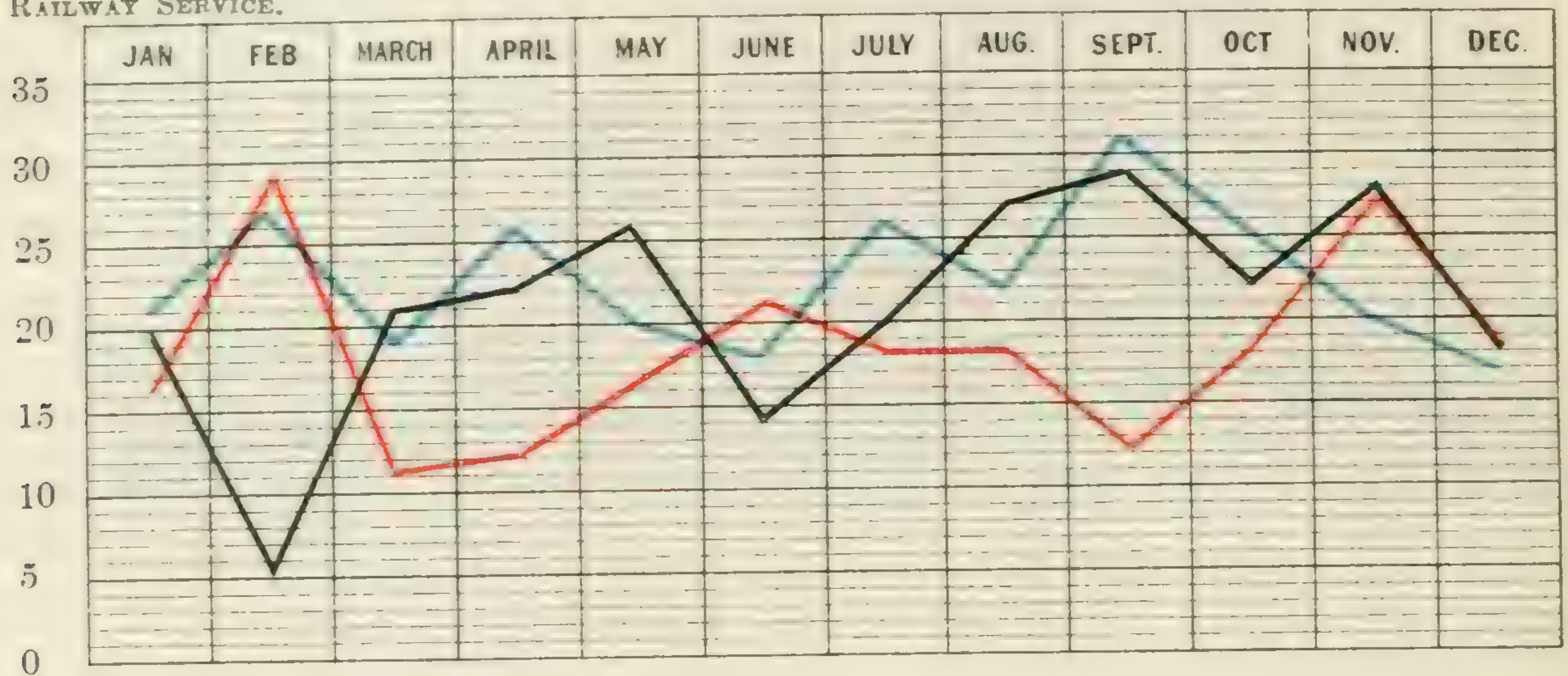






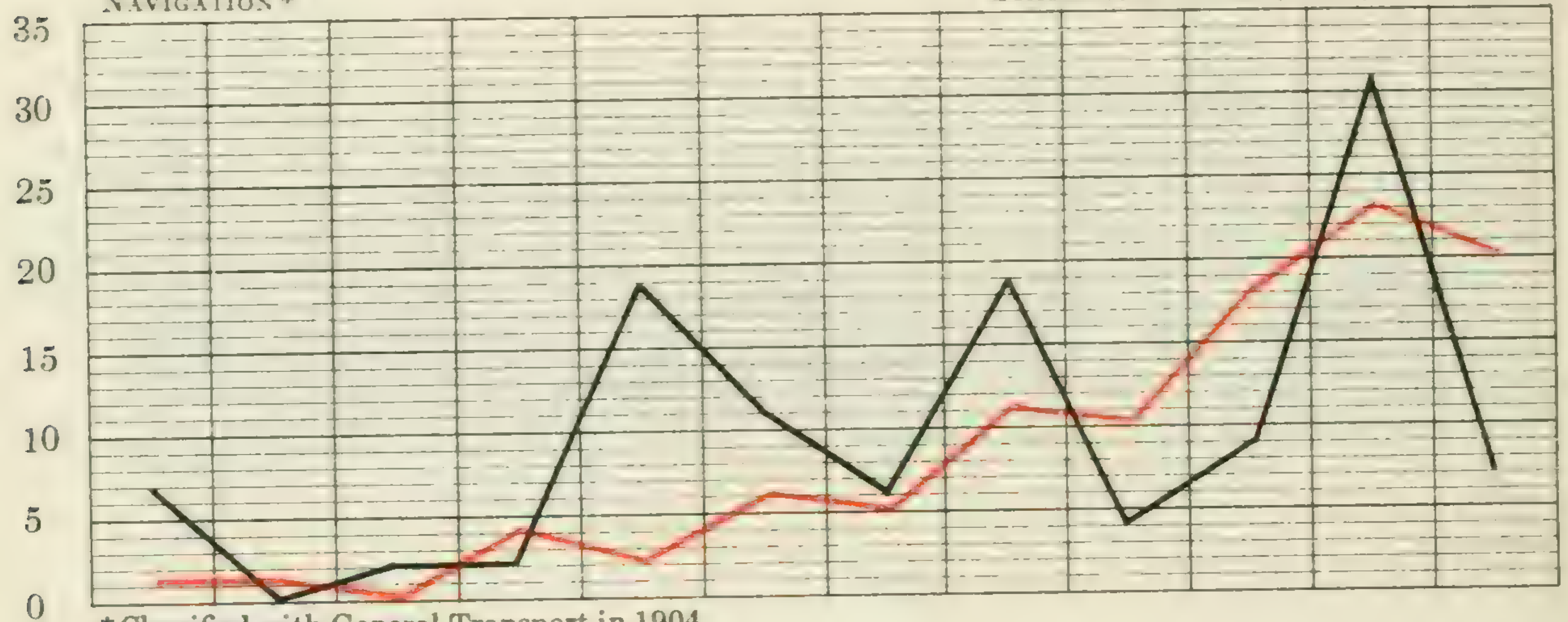
DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS  
TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1906.

RAILWAY SERVICE.



NAVIGATION \*

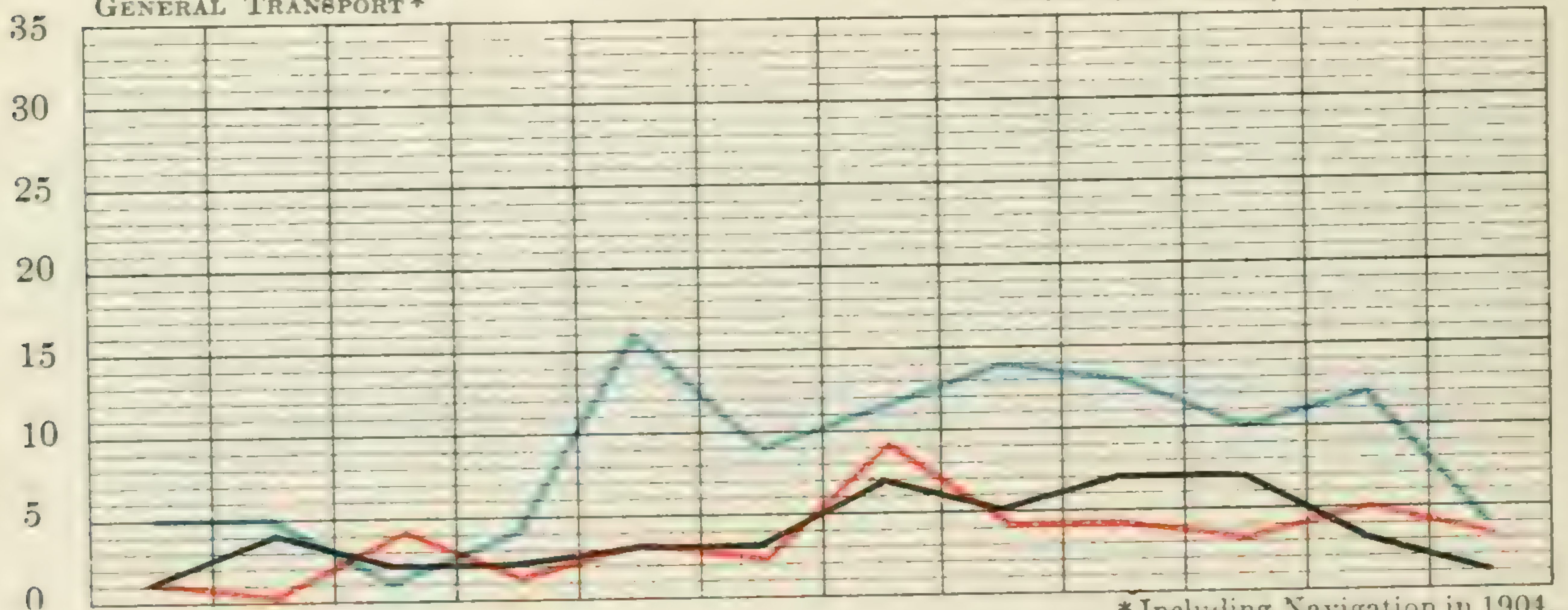
STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No.11



\* Classified with General Transport in 1904.

GENERAL TRANSPORT \*

STATISTICAL CHART, VII., A. R. No.12



\* Including Navigation in 1904.

1904 — blue line  
1905 — red line  
1906 — black line



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Agriculture takes rank in the second place with respect to the number of fatalities in its ranks, and fishing and hunting, lumbering, and navigation, with about equal figures come next, though not in any case affording fifty per cent of the number of fatalities to railway men. The metal trades furnish slightly over a fourth of the number of fatalities credited to railway service, a relatively small number in view of the preponderance of this department of industry with regard to non-fatal accidents. In this latter respect as will be seen by reference to one of the adjoining tables, the metal trades have the same unfortunate pre-eminence that railway services takes as to fatalities, and furnish 562 out of the total of 2,745 accidents, or more than one-fifth. The safest line of industry would appear to be the printing trade, with no fatality credited to it for the year, and but 19 non-fatal accidents, the woodworking trades clothing trades, textile trades, food and tobacco industries and leather trades following closely with respect to the same desirable characteristics.

Coming to consider the precise causes of the accidents, whether fatal or otherwise, a series of tables is printed giving this information in great detail. This series of tables is worthy of more than a passing glance, since the facts and figures set forth in them, and not it is believed elsewhere compiled in Canada, are an indispensable preliminary to any attempt at reducing by legislation or otherwise this terrible annual harvest of industrial tragedies. In the heavy total of 252 fatalities credited to railway service, for instance, it is noted that 62 deaths were due to men being run over by trains, while 45 were fatally injured in collisions, 43 injured by blasting, dynamite, &c., 27 were struck by engines, &c., 21 were crushed between cars, engines, &c. There is a curious and somewhat pathetic approximation between the fatal and non-fatal accidents in railway service, far more so than in most classes of industry, the number being respectively 252 fatalities and 340 non-fatalities, while in many types of accidents to railway hands the fatalities outnumber the non-fatalities. In the metal trades, on the other hand, there is a great divergence between the figures for fatalities and non-fatalities, the accidents numbering respectively 69 and 562. Of this large total of non-fatal accidents, no less than 251 are credited to injuries by machinery, belting, &c. which also caused the death of eight men. The next largest type of accident in the metal trades is that due to injuries received from falling material, to which 94 non-fatalities were due. Other principal contributory causes are injuries from hot or molten metal, 52; falling from scaffolding, &c., 25; falling in various ways not specified, 40; struck by falling wood, poles, &c., 33.

In the building trades, of 59 fatalities, 37 were due to falls from scaffold, buildings, or otherwise while at work; while of 272 non-fatal accidents in the same callings, 184 were due to the same cause.

In navigation, as may be expected, the list of fatalities includes a heavy proportion of drownings, totalling 92 for the year of 1906, out of a grand total of fatalities for this year of 117. On the other hand, and because of the large proportion of drownings, the non-fatal accidents in this industry are little more than half the fatalities.

The tables relating to the causes of accidents are for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906, respectively; the year 1904 being the first in which a record of industrial accidents was made in the *Labour Gazette*.



7-8 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

A series of charts showing the fluctuations by months in the number of industrial fatalities in the trades in which the death-rate reaches above twenty during the year is added to the statistical tables contained in the present report, and is of value by way of impressing on the memory the lamentable proportions and increasing growth of the annual death-roll from this source.\*

The collection and publication of monthly statistics relating to industrial accidents occurring in the Dominion was begun by the Department of Labour in October, 1903, and has been continued regularly from that time. The statistics are gathered from reports, carefully verified where there can be doubt of their accuracy, appearing in the press of Canada, and from returns received from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, factories' and mines' inspectors in the different provinces, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and the Municipal and Railway Board of Ontario,—various employers also furnishing information at the request of the department with reference to accidents in their establishments. The only accidents recorded are those incurred by the victims in the course of their employment, causing loss of life or serious impairment to their industrial efficiency. The accompanying tables show, by industries and trades, the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents occurring in Canada during each month of the calendar from 1906, as well as additional tables giving the comparative figures for the past three years. It must be added that while every effort has been made to make these returns as full and reliable as possible, it is not claimed for them that they are absolutely accurate and complete, the conditions under which the information is necessarily procured rendering this impossible. The figures on the whole are nevertheless believed to be essentially accurate and reasonably complete, and as such will be of considerable value and interest to the general community.

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\* See charts facing page 137.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 27.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Trade of Industry.	Number of fatal accidents by months.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Agriculture.....	8	3	10	10	12	25	14	24	17	23	17	13	176
Fishing and hunting.....				1	5	3	2			1		3	15
Lumbering.....	4	7	13	6	16	15	12	5	6	4	15	16	119
Mining.....	7	7	9	11	16	15	8	10	10	10	5	11	119
Building trades.....	1	4	1	3	6	4	16	7	3	7	4	3	59
Metal trades.....	6	3	6	5	3	11	5	5	3	7	4	11	69
Woodworking trades.....			2			1					1		4
Printing trades.....													
Clothing trades.....									1	1			2
Textile trades.....	2	1											3
Food and tobacco preparation.....		5	2	1	2			2		1	5	2	20
Leather trades.....	1					1		1					3
Railway service ..	20	5	21	22	26	14	20	27	29	22	28	18	252
Navigation.....	7		2	2	19	11	6	19	4	9	31	7	117
General transport.....	1	4	2	2	3	3	7	5	7	7	3	1	45
Civic employees.....						1		1			1	2	5
Miscellaneous trades.....	3	1	1	5	8	6	8	1	8	3	9	3	56
Unskilled labour, ..	5	6	2	1	7	1	5	4	5	4	1	2	43
Total ..	65	46	71	69	123	111	103	111	93	99	124	92	1,107

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 28.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1906.

Trade or Industry.	Number of non-fatal accidents by months.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Agriculture.....	16	6	20	24	20	41	34	35	22	17	16	21	262
Fishing and hunting.....			1	1		1							3
Lumbering.....	5	16	8	15	23	18	23	10	4	5	8	21	156
Mining.....	10	14	15	9	27	14	14	18	13	15	9	16	174
Building trades.....	14	5	31	15	20	26	30	37	20	27	26	21	272
Metal trades.....	54	42	63	56	54	44	58	52	35	41	33	30	562
Woodworking trades.....	8	8	17	13	10	16	13	13	13	9	6	7	133
Printing trades.....	2	1	2	3			1	3	1	1	1	2	17
Clothing trades.....	2	1		3			4		3	2	2	2	19
Textile trades.....	3	1	6	1	8	2	7	2	4	4	4	4	46
Food and tobacco preparation.....	3	4	8	4	8	4	6	9	4	6	16	7	79
Leather trades.....	1	3	1		3			4	1				13
Railway service.....	30	14	21	11	26	20	30	47	43	31	40	27	340
Navigation.....	1	3	2	4	6	8	2	7	5	5	6	12	61
General transport.....	2	11	24	9	27	9	17	23	11	21	10	14	178
Civic employees.....	8	5	5	3	7	9	1	7	3	3	11	4	66
Miscellaneous trades.....	18	12	18	17	29	28	16	19	24	15	12	14	222
Unskilled labour, ..	11	10	10	16	18	15	17	12	12	16	9	1	142
Total.....	188	156	253	191	286	255	273	298	218	218	209	203	2,745



CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS IN 1904, 1905 AND 1906.

In the following tables the number and causes of accidents in the various industries and trades during the years 1904, 1905 and 1906 are set forth, arranged according to groups of industries:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 29.

TABLES SHOWING CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING 1904, 1905 and 1906.

AGRICULTURE.

Causes of Accidents.	KILLED.			INJURED.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Struck and run over by trains.	26	19	23	7	10	7
Injured by live stock.	18	18	29	19	41	45
Falling from vehicles.	14	27	11	24	54	9
Run over by vehicles.	3	21	4	6	23	2
Injured by machines and tools	8	14	16	18	43	78
Falling from hay lofts, barns and stacks.	5	13	27	10	22	62
Injured when raising barns.	4	2		7	6	
Struck by lightning.	7	3	18			2
Exposure and cold.	4		6		2	2
Struck by falling trees.	1	8	7	3	11	18
Injured when sawing and chopping wood.	1	1	1	10	10	1
Injured by cave-in of pits, etc.	2	5		1	7	
Injured when blasting.	1		5	3	3	10
Injured when pulling down barns.				3	5	
Blood poisoning.	9		3	10	4	
Burned to death in prairie fire.			1			
Drowned.			8			
Unclassified.		1				
Total.	103	132	176	121	291	262

FISHING AND HUNTING.

Drowned.	16	13	15			
Caught in bear-trap.					1	
Attacked by moose.				1		
Injured by falls.						2
Contact with ice hook.						1
Total.	16	13	15	1	1	3

LUMBERING AND SAW-MILLING.

Struck by falling trees	17	14	25	3	15	15
Struck by logs	4	4	9	6	13	7
Injured by dynamite explosion.	1	2	5			6
Drowned.	22	13	30			
Frozen.		2	1	2		2
Falling off logs	1		3		2	9
Run over by railway cars.	3	2	3	2		3
Struck by wood flying from saws, etc.	5	8	7	4	17	9
Struck by falling lumber		2	2	5	8	8
Struck by axes when chopping trees.				11	15	9
Injured by machines and engines.	3	8	26	36	33	88
Injured by boiler explosions.	6	10		2	8	
Injured by saws.	4	6		34	15	
Injured by bursting of an emery wheel	1	1	5		20	
Crushed between cars.	1				1	1
Injured by bursting of refuse machine.		1				
Overwhelmed in mud slides.	1	2		14	8	
Gunshot wound.			2			
Unclassified			1			
Total.	69	75	119	120	155	156



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## MINING.

Causes of Accidents.	KILLED.			INJURED.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Explosions in mines.....	33	15	20	11	39	42
Blasting.....	3	1	.....	13	5	.....
Falling down mine shafts and chutes.....	8	5	8	3	8	9
Struck by cars, trips, etc.....	8	2	13	6	7	14
Struck by falling stone and earth.....	14	19	16	18	26	9
Struck by falling coal.....	11	16	32	12	18	57
Crushed between cars, car and mine wall, box and pit props, etc.....	1	3	7	10	10	16
Machinery, belting, &c.....	2	2	7	.....	12	14
Falling from scaffolds and trestles.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Falling in various ways not specified.....	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....
Run over by cars.....	1	2	4	2	4	1
Struck by falling wood.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	1
Crushed by cave in.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocated by gas.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Struck by snow slides.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3
Kicked by a mule.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Injured by explosive.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" electric shock.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	13	.....	.....	33	4	.....
Total.....	103	70	119	117	135	174

## BUILDING TRADES.

Falling from buildings.....	13	9	4	23	48	30
Falling from scaffolding, etc.....	5	20	8	38	78	45
Falling through a floor.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Collapse of building and walls.....	2	.....	.....	10	9	.....
Falling from a ladder.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	7
Falling in various ways not specified.....	1	3	25	12	1	109
Railway accidents.....	4	4	3	2	.....	1
Struck by falling stones and bricks.....	3	3	1	6	21	3
" falling timber.....	1	.....	1	13	15	13
" derricks.....	2	1	1	1	3	5
" falling metal.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
" falling window sash.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
" other falling material.....	2	.....	2	3	3	20
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
" electric shock.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	1
" tools.....	.....	1	.....	7	11	3
Drowned.....	2	1	6	.....	2	.....
Injured by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Burnt to death.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Injured by explosion.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
Asphyxiated by gas.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Sunstroke or struck by lightning.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Unclassified.....	1	1	.....	3	1	.....
Total.....	43	46	59	140	131	262



METAL TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	12	7	8	108	147	251
Injured by tools.....	3	1	.....	15	7	7
Struck by falling material.....	9	5	7	92	63	94
Injured by hot or molten metal.....	.....	.....	1	55	40	52
Injured by electric shock.....	5	11	14	11	13	8
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	4	1	1	14	6	6
Falling from scaffold, etc ..	9	5	7	9	22	25
Collapse of scaffolding .....	2	.....	1	11	2	15
Falling from buildings ..	4	.....	1	6	3	.....
Falling from bridges.....	4	3	.....	2	5	1
Falling from poles ..	3	1	.....	11	5	.....
Falling in various ways not specified. ..	4	2	2	22	14	40
Injured by derricks and cranes.....	1	5	2	4	9	1
Bursting of wheels.....	2	2	.....	3	5	4
Injured by boiler explosions.....	2	3	2	14	5	7
Struck by falling wood, poles, etc .....	5	1	4	1	10	33
Injured by saws.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Injured by shears .....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....
Injured by drop hammers.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1
Injured by trip hammers.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....
Overcome by gas.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....
Scalded by water, steam, etc.....	.....	1	5	9	4	3
Injured by electricity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Injured by explosions of gas, powder, etc .....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4
Crushed by presses.....	.....	.....	.....	24	26	3
Crushed by cars .....	.....	3	1	2	5	.....
Struck by wood flying from a saw.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Struck by lever.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Struck by hook.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Crushed between girders.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Crushed in other ways.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	3
Injured by chains .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Cut by a die.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Run over by a cart .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Drowned.....	2	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Injured when grinding.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Injured by lathes. ....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Unclassified ..	1	2	.....	35	1	.....
Injured by live stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sunstroke while repairing boilers.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	74	56	69	393	434	562



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc. ....	3	3	2	46	28	118
Injured by saws. ....	1	.....	1	45	46	.....
Struck by wood flying from saws, planers, etc. ....	3	1	1	7	6	3
Scalded by boiling water. ....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....
Injured by elevators and hoists. ....	2	1	.....	2	4	1
Injured by shapers. ....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	.....
Injured by planers. ....	.....	.....	.....	6	15	.....
Injured by jointers. ....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....
Injured by knives. ....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....
Injured by other tools. ....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Injured by cutters. ....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Injured by sanding disc. ....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Injured by presses. ....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Struck by falling timber. ....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2
Injured by spindle carver. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Falling from vehicle. ....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Falling and jumping from a building. ....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Falling in ways not specified. ....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	4
Railway accidents. ....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Explosion of boiler. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Unclassified. ....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....
Total. ....	12	8	4	154	150	133

PRINTING TRADES.

Crushed in presses. ....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	17
Crushed in printing machines. ....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....
Struck by a falling mould. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hot metal and other material. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Injured by knives. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Elevator accidents. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Explosion of magnesium powder. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total. ....	.....	1	.....	9	19	17

CLOTHING TRADES.

Injured by elevators and hoists. ....	1	2	2	4	6	4
Kicked by a horse. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Injured by machinery, belting, etc. ....	.....	1	.....	8	21	11
Injured by mangles. ....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Injured by presses. ....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Injured by falling. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Injured by falling material. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Explosion of accetylene gas. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mistaken use of nitrate of potash. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Unclassified. ....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Total. ....	3	2	2	21	36	19



TEXTILE TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	2		1	13	13	41
Injured by a loom.....				2	5	
Injured by a picker.....				1	2	
Injured by a shuttle.....				1	1	
Injured by a spindle.....				1	1	
Injured by an elevator.....			1	1	2	
Falling from a building.....		1		1	1	
Collapse of a building.....				1	1	
Injured by drawing frame.....					2	
Run over by train.....		1				
Ignition of cotton.....			1			1
Falling material.....						3
Unclassified.....	1			2	2	
Total.....	3	2	3	23	30	46

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	1		5	12	23	27
Falling from vehicles.....		2		6	10	2
Falling from a ladder.....				1	3	
Falling in various ways not specified.....	3		4	9	6	14
Injured by bursting of bottles.....	1			2	4	
Run over by cars.....	1	1			2	
Injured by elevators.....		1	1	4	6	2
Scalded by hot water.....				3	4	10
Injured by falling of tree ..		1			1	
Injured by live stock ..		1			2	2
Crushed by goods in workshop, etc.....				3	2	
Injured by a knife or tools ..			1	1	2	7
Injured by a dough mixer.....				1	2	
Explosion of gas, etc.....		2	1		9	7
Drowned ..			3			
Smothered in grain bin.....			2			
Electric shock .....						1
Dropped dead while fighting fire.....			1			
Railway accident .....			1			
Falling material.....			1			7
Unclassified.....		1		13		
Total ..	6	9	20	55	76	79

LEATHER TRADES.

Injured by machinery, belting, etc .....	1	4	2	1	6	11
Burned in a fire.....		2				
Injured by tools.....						
Falling.....			1		1	2
Unclassified .....	1			3		
	2	6	3	4	7	13



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Struck by engines, etc.....	53	37	27	35	27	44
Injured in collisions.....	33	25	45	77	43	54
Derailing of engines, cars, etc.....	18	16	12	24	33	29
Injured when coupling.....	12	20	.....	24	35	.....
Falling from trains and cars.....	22	6	14	49	31	53
Falling from train and run over.....	26	39	.....	3	16	.....
Foot catching in frogs, etc., and run over.....	5	3	.....	5	6	.....
Run over by trains, etc., in other ways.....	47	23	62	23	10	33
Injured by boiler explosions.....	3	3	5	5	12	4
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.....	20	.....	43	12	9	41
Crushed between cars, engines, etc.....	10	20	21	16	28	30
Crushed in round-houses and shops.....	2	.....	.....	5	3	.....
Striking objects when on moving trains and cars.....	1	4	5	2	23	5
Injured by falling snow and rock, etc.....	4	.....	6	.....	3	18
Injured by electric shock.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Struck by falling freight.....	1	.....	.....	8	10	.....
Struck by falling metal.....	.....	6	.....	5	16	.....
Falling in other ways.....	4	2	.....	15	4	.....
Injured by tools.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	10
Injured by an elevator.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	10	8	.....	30	9	.....
Drowned.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Asphyxiated by gasoline fire.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Struck by lightning.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Lost on prairie, frozen.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	272	140	252	168	234	340

NAVIGATION.\*

Causes of Accidents.	1905.		1906.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowning.....	101	.....	92	.....
Injured by falling material.....	.....	20	3	24
Caught in hawser.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Falling into hold, etc.....	8	20	9	18
Explosions of gas, etc.....	8	14	1	5
Struck by engine.....	2	.....	3	.....
Struck by merchandize.....	.....	5	1	6
Struck by derricks, cranes, etc.....	4	14	.....	.....
Injured by fire on vessel.....	1	11	1	.....
Frozen to death.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Not classified.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Electric shock.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Injured by machinery.....	.....	.....	2	1
Crushed between wharf and vessel.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Discharge of firearms.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Struck by passing object.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Exposure.....	.....	.....	1	6
Total.....	128	226	117	61

\* This group of trades was included with general transport in 1904.  
5577—10



GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Drowned.....	33	69	4			
Falling on board ship.....	6	9		14	22	
Falling from vehicles. . .	10	6	8	59	52	20
Falling from vehicles and run over . . .	1	6	4		10	16
Falling from scaffolding . . . . .			2	1	2	
Falling from a building.....	1					
Falling in various ways not specified. . . . .	2			7		56
Crushed between a boat and wharf . . . . .	2	3		4	4	
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	6	3		6	4	
Injured by blasting and explosions . . . . .	3				1	
Struck by trains.....	4	5	5	3		8
Run over by trains and cars.....	3	3	2	3	5	
Run over by vehicles. . . . .	1	1		6	2	
Collisions with street cars.....		3		6	24	
Struck by timber, wood, &c.....	4		1	10	22	
Struck by wagon loads.....	3	1		4	2	
Struck by buckets.....	3			1		
Injured by machinery, belting, &c.....	4	3		2	13	7
Struck by freight.....	2		2	5	10	7
Struck by falling coal.....	2			1	1	
Crushed between cars and vehicles . . . . .	2				1	
Injured by falling earth, &c., in cave-in.....	3		1	1	1	6
Derailing of a train.....	1				1	
Injured by horses . . . . .	5	3	2	8	15	20
Exposure . . . . .	1	1	1		2	
Crushed between cars and shed.....	1				3	
Struck by lighting.....				1		
Struck by falling metal.....				3	2	19
Struck by vehicles.....				3	2	
Scalded.....				2		
Caught by hawsers and anchor chains. . . . .				3	1	
Burned in fire on a ship... . . . .		3	1	2	11	
Struck by a pulley.....				2		
Struck by falling bricks.....		1				6
Unclassified.. . . .		20		10	20	
Collisions.....			12			13
Total . . . . .	113	140	45	168	234	178

CIVIC EMPLOYEES.\*

Causes of Accidents.	1905.		1906.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by falls on way to fire, at fires, &c.....	4	53	1	43
Injured by falling material.....	2	10		6
Injured by collision between prison van and street car.....		3		5
Injured while arresting prisoners. . . . .		5		7
Injured while lifting a tile.....	1		1	
Injured in an elevator.....		1		2
Struck by engine . . . . .			2	1
Asphyxiated by gas.....			1	1
Explosion of gas.....				1
	7	72	5	66

\* This group was only constituted as a distinct unit in 1905.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.			Injured.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc .....	7	5	2	2	18	19
Other explosions .....	3	5	2	2	9	22
Boiler explosions.....		2		4	9	
Injured by machinery, belting, etc .....	4	20	7	26	48	75
Railway accidents .....	4	3	6	8	8	4
Falling from vehicles .....	1		2	4	13	8
Falling from buildings.....	1	2		17	5	1
Collapse of buildings .....	3	1		16	1	
Falling from scaffolding .....		1	1	3		1
Falling in various ways not specified.....	4	7	1	13	15	56
Poisonous fumes .....	3	1	9	11		
Injured in various ways at fires .....				27	3	
Struck by falling wood .....	1	1		1	6	
Drowned .....	3	16	7			
Injured by horses.....	2	1	1	5	5	5
Elevator accidents.....		4	5	9	1	4
Unclassified.....	5	2	1	30	18	
Injured by cave-in of earth .....			3			4
Injured by electricity .....			1			
Injured by exposure .....						1
Suffocated at a fire .....			2			
Heart failure.....			1			
Discharge of firearms.....			1			2
Burned to death.....			2			
Struck by falling material.....			2			27
Total .....	41	71	56	178	159	222

## UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Falling from buildings.....	4		2	8	7	
Falling from scaffolding .....	1		1	6	2	
Struck by falling wood.....		2	4	12	18	15
Falling from vehicles.....		1		3	1	25
Falling in other ways.....	2	4	5	7	21	
Struck by falling stones, bricks, etc.....	5	7	1	13	35	50
Injured by elevators and hoists.....		1		1	5	8
Injured by caving-in of earth .....	4	5	7	5	10	3
Injured by derricks and cranes .....	1	2		9	5	
Drowned.....	1	1	7		3	
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc.....	2	7	1	15	10	7
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....		2		3	12	13
Struck by falling metal.....		1		8	2	
Unclassified.....	10	6		29	2	
Collapse of part of building.....		2				
Railway accidents.....		16	10		15	5
Run over by vehicles.....						2
Injured by exposure.....			1			1
Injured by tools.....						5
Injured by live stock.....			1			4
Asphyxiated by gas.....						3
Injured by electric shock .....			3			1
Total.....	30	57	43	119	143	142



The following table shows the aggregate number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported in the several industries and trades during the calendar years 1904-06, inclusive:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, VII A. R. No. 30.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN YEARS 1904-1906, INCLUSIVE.

Trade industry.	Total Killed.	Total Injured.	Grand Total.
Agriculture.....	407	674	1,081
Fishing and hunting.....	44	5	9
Lumbering.....	263	431	694
Mining.....	293	426	719
Building trades.....	149	533	692
Metal trades.....	199	1,391	1,590
Woodworking trades.....	24	437	461
Printing trades.....	1	45	46
Clothing trades.....	7	76	83
Textile trade.....	8	99	107
Food and tobacco preparation.....	35	210	245
Leather trades.....	11	24	35
Railway service.....	664	742	1,406
General transport.....	672	758	1,430
Miscellaneous.....	247	630	877
Unskilled labour.....	130	404	534



## XI.—THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The department is in regular receipt, for the most part in exchange for its own publications, of reports and other publications dealing with industrial questions from twelve countries, as well as from most of the States of the American Union. The department also received during the last fiscal year one hundred and four periodicals, the majority of which were issued by labour organizations in the United States and Canada, while the others dealt with general industrial and economic questions.

On account of the fiscal year consisting of only nine months, the number of volumes added to the library of the department was not so large as in previous fiscal years. Arrangements were made for an exchange of publications with the government of Paraguay, and with the publishers of the following periodicals, not previously received:—*Le Fileur*, *Railroad Station Employee*, and *Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Journal*.

Numerous pamphlets and books of reference were added to the library in the course of the year.

Among the most important additions to the library were copies of many trade agreements in force in Canada which were kindly furnished at the request of the department by employers and employees who were parties to them.

The department is again indebted to Madame Godin, of Paris, France, for fourteen volumes of the monthly publication *Le Devoir*, which were presented by her in addition to the volumes that she gave to the department in the previous year.

A catalogue of government reports and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions and trade and labour journals received at the department during the fiscal year is published herewith.



CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED TO THE  
LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE  
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1907.

Part I.—Publications of Labour Departments, and Bureaus of Labour Statistics.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

*The 'Labour Gazette'—the Official Journal of the Department of Labour, published monthly:*

	YEAR.
Vol. VII., from July, 1906; to March, 1907.....	1906-1907

(b) *Annual Report.*

The sixth Annual Report of the Department of Labour..	1905-1906
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(c) *Special Reports.*

Commission Royale dans l'affaire du prétendu emploi des aubains au Canada par la compagnie de chemins de fer du Père Mar- quette. Témoignages.....	1906
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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Annual Report.*

The seventh annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ended December 31st.....	1906
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THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT BOARD OF TRADE.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

*The Labour Gazette—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.  
Published monthly:*

	YEAR.
Volume 14, July to December.....	1906
“ 15, January to March.....	1907



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*(b) Annual and Special Reports.**Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom:*

Thirteenth report on. . . . . 1905

*Strikes and Lock-outs:*

Eighteenth report on. . . . . 1905

*Factory Inspection:*Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for  
the year 1904. Part II.—Tables. . . . . 1906

Supplement—Persons employed in Workshops and Laundries. . . . . 1904

*Railway Servants (Hours of Labour):*Return of Railway Servants who were, during the month of July, 1906,  
on duty on the railways of the United Kingdom for more than  
twelve hours at a time. . . . . 1907*Standard Time Rates:*

Report on Standard Time Rates of Wages on October 1. . . . . 1906

*Trade Statistics:*Annual statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign  
countries and British possessions, 1905, compared with the four  
preceding years, and Supplement to Volumes I. and II. . . . . 1906*Emigration and Immigration:*Copy of statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from  
and into the United Kingdom in the year 1905, and report to the  
Board of Trade thereon. . . . . 1906

## THE UNITED STATES.

## THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

*(a) Bi-Monthly Journal.**Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, Washington:*

Volume 11, May to November. . . . . 1906

“ 12, January and March. . . . . 1907

*(b) Annual Report.*

Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour. . . . . 1905



THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

<i>California—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Twelfth biennial report.. . . .	1905-1906
<i>Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Twenty-second annual report.. . . .	1906
<i>Illinois—Bureau of Labour Statistics</i>	
Thirty-fourth annual coal report for the year.. . . .	1905
Seventh annual report of Illinois free employment offices for.. . . .	1905
<i>Indiana Labour Commission:</i>	
Fifth biennial report.. . . .	1905-1906
<i>Iowa—Bureau of Labour Statistics:</i>	
Annual report for.. . . .	1905
<i>Kansas—Bureau of Labour and Industry:</i>	
Bulletin for.. . . .	1904
<i>Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics:</i>	
Twentieth annual report.. . . .	1906
<i>Maryland—Bureau of Statistics and Information:</i>	
Fifteenth annual report.. . . .	1906
<i>Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics of Labour:</i>	
(a) <i>Monthly Journal.</i>	
<i>Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:</i>	
July, 1905, to March.. . . .	1906
(b) <i>Annual and Special Reports.</i>	
Annual Report—	
Thirty-seventh annual report.. . . .	1906
Manufactures—	
Statistics of manufactures—Massachusetts.. . . .	1905
Report <i>re</i> Industrial Chronology (from annual report) for.. . . .	1906
Wages—	
Trained and Supplemental Employees for Domestic Service (from annual report).. . . .	1906



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Apprenticeship

The Apprenticeship System (from annual report)... 1906

Nebraska—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics:

Bulletins Nos. 9, 10... 1906

Annual Bulletin No. 2... 1906

New Hampshire—Bureau of Labour:

Sixth biennial report...1905-1906

New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries:

Twenty-ninth annual report... 1906

New York—Department of Labour:

Quarterly Journal—

New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly), Nos. 29 to 32, inclusive—June, 1906, to March... 1907

Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Annual Report—

Twenty-ninth annual report... 1905

Pennsylvania—Bureau of Industrial Statistics:

Thirty-third annual report... 1906

Virginia—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Ninth annual report... 1906

West Virginia—Bureau of Labour:

Biennial Report—

Ninth biennial report...1905-1906

AUSTRIA.

	YEAR.
Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, während des Jahres...	1905
Soziale Rundschau, 7 Jahrgang, Nos. 7 to 12...	1906
“ 8 “ Nos. 1 to 3...	1907
Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes in Handelsministerium während des Jahres...	1905
Die Lage der Werkstättenarbeiter der K.K. Staatsbahnen...	1906
Arbeiterverhältnisse im Ostrau-karwiner Steinkohlenreviere. II. Teil...	1906

BELGIUM.

PUBLICATIONS DE L'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

(a) Monthly Journal.

Revue du Travail (July to December)...	1906
“ (January to March)...	1907



(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

*Conseil Supérieur du Travail:*

Travail des Ouvriers dans les Ports.. . . . .	1906
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FRANCE.

PUBLICATIONS DU MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

	YEAR.
Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Nos. 7 to 12).. . . . .	1906
“ “ “ (Nos. 1 to 3).. . . . .	1907

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annuaire Statistique, Vingt-cinquième volume.. . . . .	1905
Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail.. . . . .	1905

*Special Reports.*

Résultats Statistiques du recensement général de la Population Tomes II, III et IV.. . . . .	1906
Monographies Industrielles XIV.—Industries du Papier.. . . . .	1906

GERMANY.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE KAISERLICHE STATISTICHE AMT.

	YEAR.
Beiträge zur Arbeiterstatistik Nr. 3.—Der Tarifvertrag im Deutschen Reich, volumes, 1, 2, 3.. . . . .	1906

HOLLAND.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE 'CENTRAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK.'

*Monthly Report.*

	YEAR.
Maandschrift van het-Centraal Bureau voor de statistiek 1e Jaargang..	1906
Revue du Bureau Central des Statistiques du Royaume des Pays-bas, 16me livraison.. . . . .	1906
Werkstakingen en uitsluitingen in Nederland gedurende.. . . . .	1905

ITALY.

PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIO DEL LAVORO.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

Bulletino dell'Officio del Lavoro, Volume IV., July to December.. .	1906
“ “ “ “ V., January to March.. .	1907

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Le Condizione di Lavarò nelle Risaie.. . . . .	1906
Saggio Bibliografico degli Articoli contentuti in inviete Italiane e	



straniere sulle Questione del Lavaro—Anno II. . . . .	1905
Inchiesta sul Lavaro Festivo in Italia e studi sulla Legislazione. . .	1906
Inchiesta sul Lavaro notturno dei fornai. . . . .	1906
Dati Statistici sul Mercato del Lavaro in Agricoltura nel. . . . .	1905
Le Organizzazioni di Lavarotori in Italia:	
I.—La Federazione dei Cappellai. . . . .	1906
II.—La Federazione Edilizia. . . . .	1906
Le Correnti Periodiche di Migrazione Interna durante il. . . . .	1905

Vol. V., Parts 2, 3.....	1906
Factories and Shops—	
Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, &c., during..	1905

Handbook to the Labour Laws of New Zealand.. . . . .	1906
The Department of Labour: Its Organization and Work.. . . . .	1906

## Boletín Trimestral de Num 1.. . . . . 1906

Canadian Patent Office Record, July, 1906, to March.. . . .	1907
Reports and other Blue-book publications of the several departments of Dominion Government for the year ending June 30.. . . .	1906
Report of the commission appointed to investigate the zinc resources of British Columbia.. . . .	1906



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Report on 'the Dominion Government expedition to Hudson Bay and Arctic Islands on board the D.G.S. *Neptune*... .. 1906

*Inland Revenue Department:*

Bulletin No. 123—Canned Meats. . . . . 1906

(b) *Publications of Provincial Governments.*

*Nova Scotia:*

Returns of Expenditure and Revenue.. . . . .	1906
Annual Reports on Penal Institutions.. . . . .	1906
Annual Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.. . . . .	1906
Auditor's Report on Public Accounts.. . . . .	1906
Annual Report of Deputy King's Printer.. . . . .	1906
Provincial Secretary's Report.. . . . .	1906
Annual Report of Public Health Department.. . . . .	1906
Report on Public Charities.. . . . .	1906
Report of Victoria General Hospital.. . . . .	1906
Report of Nova Scotia Hospital.. . . . .	1906

Quebec:

Mining operations for the year.. . . .	1904
" " .. . . .	1905

*Ontario:*

Annual Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions for.. . . .	1906
Report of the Bureau of Industries for.. . . .	1905
Reports of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for.. . . .	1906
Annual Reports of Dairymen's Associations.. . . .	1905
Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Highways. Part II, III, IV and V.. . . .	1905
Department of Agriculture, Bulletins 149, 151, 152, 134, 154, 155, 156..	1906
Special Report on Recent Developments in the Schools of the Eastern States, by A. H. Leake.. . . .	1906
Annual Archæological Report for.. . . .	1905
Twenty-sixth annual report of the Provincial Board of Health. Parts I and II.. . . .	1906
Report of Women's Institutes.. . . .	1906
Auditors' Report of Governors on Capital and Income Accounts of University of Toronto.. . . .	1906
Third Report of the Bureau of Archives.. . . .	1905
Report of the Secretary and Registrar.. . . .	1905
Annual Report on Hospital and Charities.. . . .	1906
Report of the Minister of Education.—Part I.. . . .	1906
Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Friendly Societies for the year.. . . .	1903
Abstract Report of the Inspector of Insurance for.. . . .	1904
Report of the Bureau of Mines for.. . . .	1892
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1894
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1895
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1896
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1897
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1899
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1900
" " " " " " " " " " " " Parts I. and II. for .. . . .	1906



Report relating to the registrations of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the years.....	1904-1905
Third Report of Hydro-Electric Power Commission..	1906

Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.. . . . 1905

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for.....	1896
“ “ “ .....	1897
Report of Select Committee appointed to inquire into acquisition of Kaien Island.. . . . .	1906
Public Accounts for year ended June 30.. . . . .	1906

*Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Resources,  
and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada:*

Canadian Almanac. . . . .	1907
Twelfth annual report of the Children's Aid Society, Hamilton, Ont..	1906
Proceedings of Ontario Association of Architects. . . . .	1906

Report of the Proceedings of the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, September... ..	1906
Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, September... ..	1906
Labour Day, 1906, Labour Annual, issued under the auspices of the Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa, September... ..	1906
Procès verbaux de la première session annuelle du Congrès National des Métiers et du Travail du Canada... ..	1905

Mines and Quarries: General report and statistics for...	1905
Part I.—District Statistics.	
Part II.—Labour.	
Part III.—Output.	
Part IV.—Colonial and Foreign Statistics.	
Reports of Inspectors of Mines for Districts Nos. 6, 12...	1905
Annual report of H. M. Inspectors of Explosives for the year...	1905
Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year...	1905
Statistics of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act for the year...	1905
Reports on Courrières Colliery Disaster, France...	1906
Report on Safeguards for the Prevention of Accidents in the Manu- facture of Cotton...	1906
Illustration of Methods of Dust Extraction in Factories and Work- shops...	1906



*Publications of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade:*

The Board of Trade Journal, published weekly, July to December....	1906
“ “ “ “ January to March....	1907
Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. (Issued as a quarterly supplement to the Board of Trade Journal.) Vol. IV, Nos. 3, 4, September, December, 1906; Vol. V, No. 1.. . . . .	1907
Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in each year from 1891 to.. . . . .	1905
Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other Foreign Countries in each year from 1894 to.... . . . .	1903-1904
Diplomatic Reports (Coal).. . . . .	1906

*Other Publications of the Board of Trade:*

Railway Accidents—	
Returns during the three months ending March 31.. . . . .	1906
Returns during the six months ending June 30.. . . . .	1906
Returns during the nine months ending September 30.. . . . .	1906
Returns during the year ending December 31.. . . . .	1906
Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year.. . . . .	1905

*Publications of the House of Commons:*

Return, Coolie Labour.. . . . .	1906
Report and Special Report on Housing of the Working Classes Act : Amendment Bill.. . . . .	1906

*Other Government Publications:*

Trade—	
Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Vol. II.. . . . .	1905
Miscellaneous—	
Memorandum on the International Conference on Labour Regulations held at Berne, September.. . . . .	1906

II. OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

*Publications of Trade Unions, other Labour Organizations, etc.:*

General Federation of Trade Unions—	
Quarterly reports, September, December.. . . . .	1906
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—	
Monthly reports, July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Women's Industrial Council—	
Labour Laws for Women in Australia and New Zealand.. . . . .	1906
Women's Wages in England in the Nineteenth Century.. . . . .	1906
Labour Laws for Women in the United States.. . . . .	1907
Twelfth Annual Report.. . . . .	1905-6
Amalgamated Society of Engineers—	
Fifty-fifth Annual Report.. . . . .	1905
Co-operative Union—	
Thirty-eighth Annual Co-operative Congress.. . . . .	1906



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## THE UNITED STATES.

## I. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(a) *The Federal Government.*

Fifteenth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States. . . . .	1902
Department of Agriculture—	
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture. . . . .	1906-1907
Crop Reporter, published monthly by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, July to December. . . . .	1906
January to March. . . . .	1907

(b) *State Governments.**Ohio:*

Annual Report of Department of Inspection of Factories and Workshops. . . . .	1905
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## II. OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

## Factory Inspection—

Report of annual convention of International Association of Factory Inspectors. . . . .	1905-1906
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## BELGIUM.

International Socialist Congress, 1904. Resolutions, reports. Brussels	1904
L'Organisation Socialiste et Ouvrière en Europe, Amérique et Asie, par le Secretariat Socialiste International. Brussels. . . . .	1904

## FRANCE.

*Publications of Le Musée Social:*

Annales, Revues mensuelles, Nos. 6 to 12, 1906, Nos. 1 to 3. . . . .	1907
Mémoires et Documents, supplément aux annales, Nos. 6 to 12, 1905, Nos. 1 to 3. . . . .	1907

*Other Publications:*

Caisse d'Epargne et de Prévoyance des Bouches-du-Rhone. Rapport et comptes rendus pour l'année. . . . .	1905
Documents pour une biographie complète de Jean-Baptiste André Godin, vol. I. . . . .	1901
La République du Travail et la Réforme parlementaire, par J.-Bte André Godin. . . . .	1889
Solutions Sociales, par J.-Bte André Godin. . . . .	1871
Le Gouvernement, ce qu'il a été, ce qu'il doit être, et le vraie Socialisme en action, par J.-Bte André Godin. . . . .	1883

## ITALY.

*Publications of the 'Ufficio del Lavoro della Societa Umanitaria':*

Il lavoro notturno dei Panettieri in Milano. . . . .	1907
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*Other Publications:*

Case sane Economiete e Popolari. . . . .	1906
Emigrazione e colonie, vol. II. . . . .	1906



SPAIN.

Legislacion des Trabayo, julio 1905-juno.. . . . .	1906
Estadistica de las Huelgas.. . . . .	1904-1905

SWITZERLAND.

*Publications of the International Labour Office, Basle:*

Bulletin de l'Office International du travail, 5ème année, Nos. 6 to 12; 6ème année, Nos. 1 to 3.. . . . .	1906-1907
Rapport du Bureau Fédéral des Assurances sur les Entreprises privées en matière d'Assurances en Suisse en.. . . . .	1904

PART III.—TRADE AND LABOUR JOURNALS.

Advance Advocate. Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Vol. XV, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906. Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March.. . .	1907
American Federationist. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906, Vol. XIV., 1 to 6, January to June.. . . . .	1907
American Industries. Vols. V., and VI., July, 1906, to March.. . .	1907
Blacksmiths' Journal. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906, Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March.. . . . .	1907
Boilermakers and Shipbuilders' Journal. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1903. Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March	1907
Bookbinder, International. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. . . . .	1905
Bookseller and Stationer. Vol. XXII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March.. . . . .	1907
Bricklayer and Mason. Vol. IX., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. X., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March.. . . . .	1907
Bridgemen's Magazine. Vol. IV., No. 12; Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1905, to March . . . . .	1906
Broom Maker. Vol. VII., Nos. 9 to 12; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 5, July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Bulletin Mensuel, publiée par La Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Montréal, Nos. 156 to 164, July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Canada Lumberman. Vol. XXVI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XXVII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March.. . . . .	1907
Canadian Architect and Builder. Vol. XIX., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906. Vol. XX., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March.. . .	1907
Canadian Baker and Confectioner. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12. Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Canadian Dry Goods Review. Vol. XVI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to De- cember, 1906; Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March.. . .	1907
Canadian Electrical News. Vol. XVI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to Decem- ber, 1906; Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March.. . . . .	1907
Canadian Engineer. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906, Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March.. . . . .	1907
Canadian Grocer. Vol. XX., July to December, 1906; Vol. XXI., Janu- ary to March.. . . . .	1907
Canadian Journal of Commerce. July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Canadian Journal of Fabrics. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to De- cember, 1906; Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March.. . .	1907



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Canadian Machinery. July, 1906, to March....	1907
Canadian Manufacturer. July, 1906, to March....	1907
Canadian Mining Review. Vol. XXV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December	1906
Carpenter, The. Vol. XXVI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906, Vol. XXVII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March....	1907
Cigar Makers' Official Journal. Vol. XXXI., July, 1906, to March..	1907
Coast Seamen's Journal. Vol. XIX. and XX., July, 1906, to March..	1907
Commercial Intelligence. July, 1906, to March....	1907
Commercial Telegraphers' Journal. Vol. IV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March....	1907
Coopers' International Journal. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to Decem- ber, 1906; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March....	1907
Canadian Mining Journal. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 5, November, 1906, to March....	1907
Dun's Review. Vol's. XIV. and XV., July, 1906, to March....	1907
Electric Railway Motormen's Magazine, Vol. II.; Vol. III., No. 12; Vol. IV., Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1906, to March....	1907
Electrical Worker. Vol. VI., No. 9, to Vol. VII., No. 5, July, 1906, to March....	1907
Garment Workers' Weekly Bulletin, July, 1906, to March....	1907
Granite Cutters' Journal. Vol. XXX., July, 1905, to March....	1907
Hardware and Metal. Vols. XVIII. and XIX., July, 1906, to June..	1907
Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March....	1907
Industrial Banner. July, 1906, to March....	1907
Industrial Canada. July, 1906, to March....	1907
Insurance and Financial Review. Vol. II., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December....	1907
International Musician. Vol. VII., No. 7, to Vol. VIII., No. 3, July, 1905, to March....	1907
Iron Moulders' Journal. Vol. XLII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to Decem- ber, 1906; Vol. XLIII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March....	1907
Journal des Correspondances, Organe Officiel des Syndicats du Parti Ouvrier Belge, 4ème année, July, 1906, to March....	1907
Labour Co-Partnership. Vol. XII., No. 7, to Vol. XIII., No. 3, Janu- ary, 1906, to March....	1907
Labourers' Journal. Nos. 29 to 37, July, 1905, to March....	1907
Lather, The. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March....	1907
Leather Workers on Horse Goods' Journal. Vol. VIII., Nos. 5 to 12; Vol. IX., Nos. 1 to 7, January, 1906, to March....	1907
Le Fileur. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 7....	1907
Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Vol. XL., Nos. 7 to 12, July to De- cember, 1906; Vol. XLI., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March....	1907
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. Vol. XLI.; Vol. XLII., July, 1906, to March....	1907
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to De- cember, 1906; Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March....	1907
Marine Review. Vol. XXXIV.; Vol. XXXV., Nos. 1 to 13; July, 1906, to March....	1907
Maritime Mining Record. July, 1906, to March....	1907
Meat Cutters' (Amalgamated) and Butcher Workmen's Journal, July, 1906, to March....	1907



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Metal Polishers and Buffers' Journal. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Miners' Magazine. July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Mine Workers' (United) Journal. July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Mixer and Server. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. . . . .	1907
Monetary Times and Trade Review. July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Moniteur des Syndicats Ouvriers. July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Motorman and Conductor. Vol. XIV., No. 5, to Vol. XV., No. 4, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
National Builder. Vol. XLIII.; Vol. XLIV., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Open Shop, The. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to March. . . . .	1907
Pacific Lumber Trade Journal. Vol. XII., Nos. 3 to 11, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Journal. Vol. XX., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Pattern Makers' Journal. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Piano and Organ Workers' Journal. Vol. VIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. IX., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Printer and Publisher. Vol. XV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XVI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Railroad Freight and Baggage-man. Vol. IV., No. 11, to Vol. V., No. 7, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Railroad Station Employee. Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 4. . . . .	1907
Railroad Telegrapher. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Railway and Locomotive Engineering. Vol. XIX., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XX., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Railway Carmen's Journal. Vol. XI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XII., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Railway Clerk. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Railway and Shipping World. July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Railway Conductor. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Retail Clerks' International Advocate. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1906; Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 3, January to March. . . . .	1907
Shoe and Leather Journal. Vol. XIX., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Shoe Workers' Journal. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Journal. Vols. I., II., Nos. 1 to 3, January, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Stove Mounters' Journal. Vol. XI., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XII., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907
Switchmen's Union Journal. Vol. VIII., Nos. 9 to 12; Vol. IX., Nos. 1 to 5, July, 1906, to March. . . . .	1907



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Tailor, The. Vol. XVI., No. 12; Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Tobacco Worker. Vol. X., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XI., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Trade Unionist. July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Typographical Journal. Vol. XXIV., Nos. 7 to 12; Vol. XXV., Nos. 1 to 3, July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Union Labour Advocate. Vol. VI., Nos. 11 and 12; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 7, July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907

## OTHER PERIODICALS.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Vol. XXVIII., July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Charities and the Commons. Vols. XVI., XVII., July, 1906, to March	1907
Economic Review. Vol. XVI., Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. XVII., No. 1 ..	1906-1907
Factory Inspector, The. Vol. IV., Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. V., No. 1, July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Journal of Political Economy. Vol. XIV., No. 4 to Vol. XV., No. 3, 1906-1907	
National Civic Federation Review. Vol. II., Nos. 9 to 12, July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Outlook, The. July, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Political Science, Quarterly. Vol. XXI., No. 3, to Vol. XXII., No. 1, September, 1906, to March.. . . . .	1907
Publications of the American Economic Association. Third Series. Vol. VII., Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. VIII., No. 1, August, 1906, to Feb..	1907
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Vol. XXI... . . . .	1906-1907
Quarterly Review. July, 1906, to January.. . . . .	1907
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of. Vol. LXIX... . . . .	1906-1907
Social Service. Vol. XIII... . . . .	1906



XII.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proofs in both languages. The extent of the circulation of the *Gazette* necessitates a great deal of work in the nature of entries, forwarding subscription notices, acknowledging remittances, sending out renewal blanks, preparing and revising mailing lists, changing addresses of subscribers, &c., &c. In addition to mailing the *Gazette* to regular subscribers, many sample copies are also sent out from the Department.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, 3,681 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,332 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 148 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 201 to other matters connected with the circulation.

For the same period, 15,430 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 14,495 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 796 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette* and 1,139 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1906-7 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 11,520 copies, of which 7,771 were on account of paid circulation,\* and 4,049 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The increase in the number of paid subscriptions over the preceding year was 486, while the increase in the free and exchange distribution was 118, making a total increase of 604.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1907:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
STATISTICAL TABLES VII. A. R. No. 31.

TABLE SHOWING CIRCULATION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE* AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1900, TO 1907, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Annual Subscrip- tions.	Free and Exchange Distribu- tion.	Total Circulation.
1900-1 . . . . .	4,394	2,158	6,912
1901-2 . . . . .	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3 . . . . .	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4 . . . . .	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5 . . . . .	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6 . . . . .	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7 . . . . .	8,033	4,105	12,138

\* The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 8,033. See Summary on page 164.



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The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1907:—

Nova Scotia.. . . . .	699
New Brunswick.. . . . .	280
Prince Edward Island.. . . . .	30
Quebec.. . . . .	2,064
Ontario.... . . . .	2,976
Manitoba.. . . . .	308
Saskatchewan.. . . . .	533
Alberta.. . . . .	355
British Columbia.... . . . .	683
The Territories.. . . . .	4
British and Foreign Countries.. . . . .	101
Total.. . . . .	8,033

## FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the proprietors of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free list:—

*Exchange List.*

Departments of governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers).... .	396
Trade papers and labour journals.. . . . .	160
	556

*Free List.*

Public Libraries and Libraries of Educational Institutions....	101
Members of the House of Commons.... .	214
Members of the Senate.. . . . .	87
Boards of Trade.. . . . .	220
Newspapers.. . . . .	904
Labour Organizations—	
Nova Scotia.... . . . .	118
New Brunswick..... . . . .	66
Prince Edward Island.... . . . .	6
Quebec (2 copies, English and French).... . . . .	530
Ontario.. . . . .	777
Manitoba.... . . . .	91
Saskatchewan.. . . . .	32
Alberta.... . . . .	79
The Territories.. . . . .	9
British Columbia.. . . . .	183
	1,891
Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies to each)....	132
Total.. . . . .	4,105



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*Revenue from Subscriptions to the 'Labour Gazette.'*

The revenue of the department is derived from the sale of the *Labour Gazette*, the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of three cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the nine months which constituted the fiscal year 1906-7, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source amounted to \$1,067.47.

*Statement of the Revenue of the Department of Labour for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1907.*

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i> ..	\$1,055 75
Sale of single and bound copies.. . . . .	64 05
Refund of commission on subscriptions.. . . . .	0 20
	<hr/>
	\$1,120 00
LESS	
Commission on subscriptions.. . . . .	\$51 25
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts	
due as commission on subscriptions.. . . . .	0 48
Refund of subscriptions.....	0 80
	<hr/>
	\$52 53



### XIII.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE* AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed from the offices of the Department of Labour. This work necessitates the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the several copies of the *Gazette* are also sorted at the Department of Labour and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion. Not only is time saved in this way, but work of the employees of the city post office is considerably lessened.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, &c., copies of the *Gazette* are sent out from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the department to inquiries on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or in whole, in the *Labour Gazette*. Not only does the department distribute in this way the current numbers of the *Gazette*, but a limited number of all copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1906-07, individual copies of Volume VII., of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 113,404, 94,595 in English and 18,869 in French were distributed; also 3,476 copies in English and 689 copies in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, making a total distribution for the fiscal year, nine months, of 117,629 copies, or an average monthly distribution of 13,070.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the department 169 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*, 2,082 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 46 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the cause of Industrial Disputes in British Columbia; 22 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; 21 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company; 21 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers into Montreal and the alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies, and 13 copies of a report on methods adopted in carrying out government clothing contracts. In addition to the distribution of these several reports, communications in the nature of circular letters having reference to investigations being made by the department and miscellaneous publications of one kind and another were mailed to the number of 14,233, making a total in all of 133,236 separate communications or publications mailed by the department through its distribution branch, in addition to the correspondence of other branches of the department, during the fiscal year of nine months ending March 31, 1907.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications mailed from the distribution branch of the department during the fiscal year 1906-07:—



TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF 'LABOUR GAZETTES' AND OTHER DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS MAILED FROM THE DISTRIBUTION BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1907, AND REPRESENTING THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-07.

[illegible]



#### XIV.—INQUIRIES, CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

The answering of requests for information in regard to subjects connected directly or indirectly with industrial or labour questions and conditions in the Dominion, of which mention has been made in previous reports, continues to constitute an increasingly important part of the department's work. Wherever possible full and comprehensive replies have been made to all inquiries. This, in a number of cases, has involved special investigation into the subject matter of the inquiry and considerable research on the part of members of the staff. As instances of the variety of subjects upon which, and sources from which, information has been requested, the following taken from among the requests received at the department during the past nine months, may be given.

Information has been supplied to the Immigrants' Information office, London, England, in regard to strikes in Canada, and trade unions in this country; to other departments of the British government information as to retail prices and wages in certain of the cities of Canada; to Bureaus of Labour in foreign countries and other parts of the British Empire information concerning the labour laws of the Dominion, concerning inspection of boilers and apprenticeship, concerning prices and wages; labour organizations, &c.; to departments of the provincial governments of the Dominion, information concerning Dominion legislation affecting labour, technical education, the fair wages policy of the Dominion, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, &c.; to the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, information regarding resources, industries and commerce in Canada; to consuls resident in Canada as representatives of other countries information with regard to labour legislation, and a number of minor matters. Information in regard to one or more of the following: labour legislation, wages, trade unions, employers' liability, compensation for injuries, child labour, factory Acts, industrial accidents, &c., has been supplied to local lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, local unions of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, Journeymen Carpenters' International Union, the International Typographical Union, Garment Workers' Association, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Leather Workers' Union, Lake Seamen's Union, the Federated Council of Building Trades, Order of Maintenance-of-way Employees, and other labour organizations, also to the Steamship Department and Law Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the New Jersey Commission appointed to revise the law in regard to master and servant, the Employers' Association, Toronto, the Sun Life Assurance Company, the Montreal Women's Club, and other public bodies, societies, or organizations.

The number of requests received from individuals for information with regard to one subject or another has been very large, and somewhat similar in their nature to the requests received from government departments, public bodies and societies, although the variety of subjects upon which information was sought was more extensive.



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Important returns were also prepared for the Dominion Parliament, and in answer to inquiries received from the Imperial authorities.

The detailed classification of legislation of the Dominion and the several provinces on a card catalogue basis commenced in previous years, whereby immediate reference may be made to the section or sections of any Act to which it may be desired to refer, was continued. This catalogue has proved invaluable in enabling the department to supply information in regard to labour legislation promptly and generally.

A similar index in connection with the contents of reports and publications having to do with industrial and labour matters was also continued. This is a work which it is possible to continue to advantage almost indefinitely, but which is of the very greatest service and most necessary in connection with the proper answering of inquiries of a general nature, as well as a source of information and supplementary guide in connection with any investigation which may be undertaken. Several thousand cards, containing references to sources of information on subjects concerning which the department is likely to receive inquiries or which were matters of investigation, have been prepared in this way, classified and alphabetically arranged in a reference card catalogue in connection with the library of the department. A card reference catalogue of labour organizations in the Dominion commenced in previous years, has been kept revised and up to date as well as a similar reference catalogue of employers' associations added. A card reference catalogue on wages and prices in the several localities of the Dominion, covering a number of years, has also been continued.

Among other work done in the department during the year, and which has necessitated an amount of clerical labour, has been the proof-reading, in English and French, of the *Labour Gazette* and of reports, as well as the preparation of detailed indices to the current volumes of the *Labour Gazette*.

In concluding this report, I feel called upon to make mention of the faithful manner in which almost without exception members of the staff have discharged their several duties. The past year has been one which has taxed considerably the resources and industry of the department, and but for the voluntary sacrifice of time and willingness to overtake emergencies which characterized the devotion to the department's interests on the part of individual members, the periods of stress which were experienced would not have been as successfully overcome, or the net result of the year's work accomplished so satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
*Deputy Minister of Labour.*